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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

COINCIDENT with the knocking out of Slade, John L. Sullivan started a whisky saloon in Boston. On the opening night 10,000 Bostonians, blown with pride and flound with insolence and wine, were present. Between twenty-five and fifty of the police, including most of the officers, officiated as "bouncers." The extensive wool house of Wright, Wooster & Co. of Boston, has made an assignment to one of its employees, with liabilities believed to be very large. W. C. & R. M. Silsby, tanners at Troy, N. H., have suspended payment. There was a serious run on the Second National Bank at Elmira, N. Y., on rumors that President Pratt had lost large amounts in pork speculations. Nathaniel Smith Richardson, D. D., editor of the *Church Guardian*, in New York city, was found dead in his bed, at his residence in Bridgeport, Ct. He was born at Middlebury, Ct., in the year 1810, and graduated at Yale in 1834. As a teacher his work at Racine College, Wis., shows him to have been eminently successful, both as an instructor and a disciplinarian. The New England Telegraph Company, which purports to run wires from New York through various cities eastward to Bangor, Me., has been incorporated. The warehouse and stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Philadelphia, were burned. Two thousand tons of ice were destroyed and forty-three horses were suffocated.

In the steel warehouse of Hussey, Howe & Co., at Pittsburgh, a rack supporting 500 tons of metal gave way, killing two men and injuring three others.

HENRY CLEWS, John B. Alley, Frederick D. Grant, and other directors of a Mexican mining company are charged in New York by Eliphalet Nott with fraudulent transactions affecting \$25,000,000 of the stock. The case is in the courts, and certain demurrers and appeals of the accused have been denied. At Hamburg, Pa., Oscar Miller, aged 18, put five bullets into different parts of his anatomy when Kate Stambach, 16 years old, refused to marry him.

WILLIAM HENRY OSTRANDER was hanged at Utica, N. Y., for the murder of his brother, George Lyman Ostrander, Dec. 26, 1880. Upon the scaffold he did not want any one to pray for him. Prayer was offered, however, after which Ostrander spoke for three or four minutes in a rambling manner, claiming his innocence, saying that he had not had a fair trial, and denouncing the people of the county for hanging him. He was frequently profane and obscene. Ending with an oath, he said: "But as for hanging me, you can do it. Life is of no good to me." Before the execution Ostrander told his spiritual adviser he did not forgive his relatives, and would not ask God to forgive him.

A FIRE at Vineyard Haven, Mass., destroyed property consisting of stores and summer cottages, of the estimated value of \$300,000. The large tannery of the Costello Brothers, at Camden, N. J., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000. Near Demler Station, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, three men who were walking on the track were killed by an express train.

THE WEST.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR remained at Fort Washkie one day, and held a council with the head men of the Arapahoe and Shoshone tribes of Indians. Propositions were made to the Indians looking to a complete change in their method of life, and a transfer of their control from the Interior to the War Department. A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, who witnessed this most notable council, telegraphs as follows: "Next to the President sat the great Chief of the Snakes, Washkie, and near by Black Coal, of the Arapahoes. The Secretary of War reclined on a cushion from an ambulance, a silent but interested spectator. Gen. Sheridan fitted about as one thoroughly accustomed to such scenes. Long before the time of convening the dusky hordes perched curiously at the powerful visitor, the squaws making many gestures of approbation of his stalwart form. When all was ready, Chief Washkie lit the peace-pipe and handed it to the President. The latter drew a short whiff and passed the pipe over to Chief Black Coal. After the pipe had smoked to each other's eternal warfare Washkie spoke. He assured the Great Father of his perpetual friendship of his long-buried hatchet, and the industry of his tribe. He extended to his pale-face visitors the hospitality of the reservation, with its abundance of fish and game. The startling Indian policy of Gen. Sheridan was then presented to the tribe. He proposed to draw away all reservations as such, and Indian agencies and agents. In the place of the lands thus taken the Government would issue bonds bearing interest the same as any other Government bonds. These bonds would be issued in payment for all property lost, and the interest paid semi-annually. Under this act the Indians would be obliged to take up homesteads and live on the interest of the bonds, and the product of the farms thus secured. The interest on the bonds would be payable at certain convenient forts by United States officials, in the same way as the army is paid. This would effectually release the Indians from the control of the Interior Department and place them absolutely at the mercy of the Department of War. There would be no agencies, but the citizens would be protected by existing lines of forts. Gen. Sheridan claimed that nearly all the Indian troubles of the last few years have arisen through the corruption of Indian agents. Under his method the Indians would be liable to both civil and military law in the district in which they reside. He claimed that the Government would be benefited by the issuance of bonds, and the Indians would secure all that is due them under the present system. In fact, the latter would receive more than they do now, as so much is absorbed in passing through different hands."

A treasury official at San Francisco states that \$6,000,000 worth of opium has within ten years been smuggled into that port. Government officers receiving 30 per cent of the amount. He says \$1,000,000 worth of the drug can be brought in at a time. The San Francisco Board of Health has declared all Asiatic ports infected with cholera, and vessels arriving therefrom must remain at quarantine until examined.

THERE was a great flurry in Indianapolis financial circles last week, caused by the embarrassment of the First National Bank and the Indiana Banking Company, both of which closed their doors. The former bank reopened within a few hours, a powerful syndicate coming to its aid. The stockholders decided to increase the capital stock by \$400,000, the present owners of stock to double their amounts or sell out at 50 cents on the dollar, and the former

plan obtaining with the majority. On this basis the institution was reorganized, with W. H. English as President. This arrangement resulted in a return of confidence in business circles, and merchants made their daily deposits.

L. P. TAYLOR, a conductor on the Union Pacific road, died in Omaha from the effects of a spider bite on the lip. The Peninsular Manufacturing Company, of Muskegon, Mich., has lost its factory and lumber supply by fire, wiping out \$25,000.

At Canon City, Col., L. E. Watkins, charged with cattle-stealing, was forcibly taken from the Sheriff by an armed mob of cowboys, shot to death, and his body hanged from the timbers of a bridge in the suburbs of the town. The City National Bank of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has suspended. The assets are supposed to greatly exceed the liabilities, and a speedy resumption is anticipated. The sum of \$30,000 and 100 acres of land have been pledged by the people of Mitchell to establish the University of Dakota. In the outskirts of Lincoln, Neb., three boys and a dog, who accompanied them, were killed by lightning. Twelve men were killed by an accident in the Northern Pacific tunnel at Bozeman, Montana.

A STAGE was stopped near Riverside, Arizona, by robbers, who killed the express messenger and secured \$3,200 in coin. Another stage was plundered near Prescott, but the amount taken is not known. News has been received at Rule valley of a terrible affair among the Shoshone Indians. A buck murdered his squaw, breaking her legs and arms, and then buried her alive. The tribe took the murderer, tied his hands, threw him on his back, and tied his feet to a tree. A rope was coiled about his neck, and stout bucks slowly pulled at each end till he was choked to death.

THE SOUTH.

L. L. CONRAD, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, whose father was Secretary of War under President Fillmore, was shot dead by his insane wife, who was suffering terribly from neuralgia of the stomach. The Coroner's jury finds that the lady intended to commit suicide and had no intention of injuring her husband. Cotton-worms have ravaged whole fields in the vicinity of Austin, Texas, and on many plantations not a quarter crop will be made.

A NEGRO woman living near Austin, Texas, became enraged at her 8-year-old daughter and picked her up and dashed her against a large tree. She repeated this several times and then took the almost lifeless form into the house and throwing it on the floor, stamped it with her feet. She threatened to kill the other children if they informed on her, and sent word to one of the neighbors that the child had died of a spider bite. D. Swigert, the Kentucky turpentine, has purchased Prince Charlie, the famous English racer, who has won in 200 contests, and will bring him across the Atlantic. A fire in Baltimore swept off a tinware factory, a synagogue, and twenty houses, causing a loss of \$80,000.

A. M. LYON & Co.'s tobacco-factory, William A. Waldron's manufactory of tobacco machinery, and G. P. Hawes & Co.'s saw and file works, at Richmond, Va., were burned. Loss about \$25,000; insurance \$15,000. A cotton-factory, two tobacco-factories, a tobacco warehouse, and several out-houses were burned at Danville, Va., causing a loss of \$150,000. Three blocks of residences at Meridian, Miss., valued at \$30,000, were swept away by fire.

A JACKSON (Miss.) telegram reports that "at Slay's railroad camp, Amite county, three negroes who supplied the contractors with hands and then caused them to desert, were caught and hanged to trees."

THE reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans on the battle-field of Wilson's Creek, in Missouri, passed off without an unpleasant incident. Many of the tattered flags were displayed, among them the stars and bars of the Third Arkansas regiment.

THE Kimball House, at Atlanta, Ga., one of the largest hotels of the South, has been entirely destroyed by fire. There were about 300 guests in the house when the fire broke out. All escaped with the loss of wearing apparel and other personal effects. The building cost \$600,000. The total loss is placed at \$1,000,000, and the insurance at about \$200,000. Gen. Bob Tombs owned a large interest in the hotel, and is a heavy loser, as he was uninsured. In Miller county, Ga., Joseph Fulford, with the aid of a negro, beat his wife to death and sunk the body in a creek. A mob forced a confession from the colored accomplice and then hanged both to a tree near the jail at Colquitt.

WASHINGTON.

THE last call for bonds brought in only \$100,000 out of \$30,000,000 embraced. Interest is payable to Oct. 1. Next in order come the 3 per cents, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. The Internal Revenue Bureau, says a Washington dispatch, has been quietly investigating the subject of the adulteration of beer, and the result of these inquiries has developed such surprising facts that the official consider it a public duty to do all in their power to prevent such practices. A circular has been issued to all brewers of the country, requiring them to send to Washington a statement of all articles used in the manufacture of their beer.

AN attache of the Mexican Legation at Washington says a commercial treaty has been recently signed between this country and Mexico, containing no offensive and defensive provisions. The widespread dissatisfaction of the lower classes in Mexico in regard to the American railway projects, he says, has totally disappeared, and capital from the United States is welcomed by all.

THERE is a general complaint from all parts of the country against the continued increase of worn and mutilated coin which now circulates in business circles. It is said that there is more defective coin circulated in the United States than in any other country in the world. England, France and other foreign powers appropriate a certain sum annually for the preservation of their circulating medium. As soon as a piece of coin becomes disfigured or worn to a certain extent it is replaced by a new coin, thus keeping in circulation only money that is in good condition. Officials of the Treasury Department state that it would not cost the Government more than \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year to keep our coin in first-class condition. Patent Commissioner Marble has resigned.

ACCORDING to the August returns to the National Department of Agriculture, the average condition of spring wheat is 97, the same as in 1883, but higher than any previous August since 1877. There has been an improvement in the appearance of the corn-fields during the month of July. In Illinois it is measured by a single point. In the main there has been a retrograde movement on account of drought. The condition is now 89 per cent. of a perfect crop. The yield will probably be about twenty-five bushels per acre, or about 1,700,000,000 bushels. The condition is six points higher than last year, but lower than

from 1870 to 1880. The crop is delayed by cool nights. The condition of oats is represented by 100. In the North the high condition is almost universal. Barley averages 88, higher than any year since 1874. Potatoes will have a full yield. The condition is now 101. The prospects are best in the Central States. The average condition of tobacco is 88. Pennsylvania leading with 90, and Wisconsin 90. The cotton returns are less favorable than in July. The condition is lower in every State except Virginia and Tennessee. The general average has fallen to 84. Florida leads with an average of 93. The caterpillars are numerous in the Gulf-Coast States. Tons of arsenic have been applied to avert the destruction feared from the worms.

COL. SEATON, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, found that the appropriation was running so low that half his clerks must be dismissed. Placing in a hat slips containing the name of each employee, he ordered a blind-folded boy to draw out eighty-five names for a vacation.

POLITICAL.

AT the State Convention of the National party of New Jersey, held at Asbury Park, a platform was presented for adoption. The document expressed opposition to all monopolies, favored control by the Government of all railway and telegraph lines, equal taxation, universal suffrage, and submitting to the popular vote an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A warm discussion followed over the clause favoring woman suffrage. Mrs. Marie Howland, a delegate, arose to speak, but began crying and sat down. The platform was finally adopted as read, with the exception of the temperance plank. A resolution expressing sympathy with the striking telegraph operators was passed. Benjamin Urner, of Union county, was nominated for Governor.

GENERAL.

AN extraordinary crime is reported Greysoy, Nova Scotia, where a deaf, dumb and blind girl was murdered by unknown hands. Gilmour's steam saw-mill, near Hull, Quebec, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

RICHARD M. HUNT's design for the pedestal of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty has been accepted by the committee. According to the *Bygones*, there were 168 business failures in the United States the week ending Aug. 11, being an increase of thirteen over the preceding week, and seventy-three more than in the corresponding week in 1882.

MR. MORGAN, the United States Minister to Mexico, noticed that the Fourth of July last the usual courtesy of displaying the flag from the legation flag-staff was omitted by the German Ambassador at the Mexican capital. In a sharp note he called attention to the matter, and the flag was promptly unfurled. In the note to the representative of the Fatherland, Mr. Morgan, said he would consider it a personal insult if the customary courtesy were omitted. He received no reply to this note, but independence day was duly honored. The Austrian Polar expedition, after spending a year in the Arctic regions and securing a rich assortment of photographs, has reached Drentheim. The Grand Trunk road and its allies have arranged to run passenger trains from Boston to Chicago in forty hours.

FOREIGN.

A CABLE dispatch from Constantinople announces the discovery of Noah's ark. "It appears," says the dispatch, "that some Turkish Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made inquiries of the inhabitants. These had seen it for six years, but had been afraid to approach it because a spirit of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. The Turkish Commissioners, however, are bold men, not deterred by such trifles, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was among the fastnesses of one of the glens of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only after incredible hardships that they succeeded. The ark, one will be glad to hear, was in a good state of preservation, although the angles—observe, not the bow or stern—had been a good deal broken in its descent. They recognized it at once. There was an Englishman among them who had presumably read his Bible, and he saw it was made of the ancient gopher wood of Scripture, which, as every one knows, grows only on the plains of the Euphrates. Effecting an entrance into the structure, which was painted brown, they found that the admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacier they could not tell. If, however, on being uncovered it turns out to be 300 cubits long it will go hard with disbelievers in the Book of Genesis."

A CABLE dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The populace of Ekaterinodar are determined to drive the Jews out of the place. Not-punished sufficiently for the riots last week, during which seventy men were killed and over 100 wounded, a fresh mob gathered last night and started for the Jewish quarters. They were met by a company of Cossacks and ordered back. Refusing to obey, and making threatening demonstrations, a charge was made. A fierce onslaught ensued. When the mob was finally beaten, over 100 corpses lay on the ground." A Cairo dispatch reports the cholera subsiding in that city—only, however, for want of material—and increasing at Alexandria and other parts of Egypt. A meeting to further emigration, over which Earl Shaftesbury presided, the Archbishop of Canterbury being also present, resolved at London that 300,000 persons should be sent to Canada and the colonies, the state to buy them farms, taking a mortgage for security. It is proposed to send 10,000 families to Canada next spring. A riot against English doctors at Alexandria was quelled by troops. The old cry of "Death to Christians!" was repeated on the streets. Hartmann, the nihilist, is making preparations in London for a Socialist Congress.

AUSTRIA is now completing the gobble of Bosnia and Herzegovina began six years ago. This is the final outcome of the uprising of Herzegovina, which, small as it was, led to the defeat of Serbia, the carnage of Plevna and Shipka, the robbery of Roumania, and the Congress of Berlin. In the elections throughout France last Sunday for members of the Councils-Generales twenty-three Conservatives, a Republican net gain of two. The English doctors sent to Egypt, who had experience in India in the cholera epidemics, report that the disease now prevailing in Egypt is of a distinctly different character from the Asiatic cholera. Cetewayo, the Zulu chieftain, recently reported killed, is alive and well. Through the persistent efforts of the Princess of Wales, a bill has passed the House of Commons making pigeon-shooting illegal.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE wife of United States Senator W. B. Allison, while suffering from an insane attack, drowned herself in the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Allison left home in the afternoon, telling her servant that she was going to one of the near neighbors. Instead of this, however, taking her gun with her, she went in an opposite direction toward the country, where she has been accustomed to take almost daily walks. It is ascertained that she wandered around in the outskirts of the city during the afternoon, where she was seen by several persons walking rapidly and somewhat excited. Not returning by 9 o'clock from the place where she was supposed to be, the alarm was given, and a search was maintained during the entire night. The following morning her body was discovered in the river, about a mile below the city. She had cut up her gossamer, placed some stones in it, and tied them securely about her neck; then walked deliberately into the river, about thirty-five feet from the land, laid down and drowned herself where the water was only two and a half feet deep. Mrs. Allison was of a highly nervous temperament, and during the past two or three years has suffered from and been treated for mental diseases. While at a water-cure establishment in Western New York in 1881 under medical treatment, she attempted suicide in much the same manner, but was fortunately rescued. She was a niece and adopted daughter of the late Senator Grimes, of Iowa, and has been married for ten years. She had no children.

ALMOST a panic prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange on the 18th inst. The transactions aggregated 581,000 shares. The bears started a raid on Oregon and Transcontinental, which was driven from 66½ to 59, and followed it up by forcing Northern Pacific down 4 points. Everything on the list suffered serious depreciation. Omaha common stock fell off 5 points, and Rock Island was hammered to 117½. One or two brokers failed during the day. The excitement which agitated the New York speculators spread to Chicago, and there was a marked drop in the prices of provisions and cereals.

A REMARKABLY well-executed \$5 gold piece, which actually contained \$4.63 worth of gold, was stopped in the Boston sub-treasury a few days ago. It is said to have been so well executed as to place experts at variance and to make it a difficult question to determine whether it was made from a die or by superior casting. Prof. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, near Utica, N. Y., announces the discovery of another "asteroid." It has a bright light of the ninth magnitude (very small), and appears to move so rapidly that it must be a close neighbor of the earth.

THE street-car officials of St. Louis, Mo., were arraigned on charge of violating the Sunday law, but the jurors decided that the charters of the companies forced them to run every day, and that cars had become a necessity to the public. President Soto was again in Chicago. He informed a news-gatherer that one of the principal objects of his visit to America was to secure investments of money in the Honduras Inter-oceanic railroad. The Sheriff of Hutchinson, Kan., rescued a murderer, named Texas Bill, from the hands of a mob of sixty men, who had battered down the jail doors and were about to have a lynching. The Indiana Banking Company, of Indianapolis, decided not to continue business, and appointed John Landers receiver. The Slade-Mitchell prize-fight is announced to take place at Vinita, Indian Territory.

AFTER the desperate attempts of the liquor interest to secure an extension of the bonded period, the public will be surprised to learn that whisky is scarce in the market, and selling for 23 cents in advance of the tax, and that the Western distillers have instructions from the pool to mash all they can sell. The museum managers of the United States held a convention in Pittsburgh to arrange plans for controlling the salaries and movements of all the human curiosities now in the country.

THE mutilated remains of four white men were found in a railroad camp on the Cincinnati Southern road, near Cumberland Falls, Tenn. The theory is that the men fought a double duel over cards. At Baltimore, Mayor Pickney Whyte, Thomas W. Campbell, Charles B. Silguff, Samuel Hannan, Samuel W. Register and Burt E. Smith, comprising the Board of Fire Commissioners, have been indicted for conniving at frauds in the purchase of materials for the fire department. The affair creates much excitement in the city. Four horse-thieves who raided a camp-meeting in Monroe county, Ga., were pursued into Mississippi and lynched.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	5.00	@	6.85
HOGS	.....	4.50	@	6.40
FLOUR—Superfine	.....	3.85	@	4.40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1.08½	@	1.09
No. 2 Red	.....	1.12½	@	1.13
CORN—No. 2	.....	.62½	@	.63½
OATS—No. 2	.....	.41	@	.41½
PORK—Mess	.....	15.25	@	15.50
LARD	.....	.8½	@	.8½

BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	.....	5.90	@	6.25
Common to Fair	.....	4.00	@	6.15
Medium to Fair	.....	5.35	@	6.75
HOGS	.....	5.10	@	6.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	5.50	@	6.00
Good to Choice Sur Ex.	.....	5.00	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1.02	@	1.02½
No. 2 Red Winter	.....	1.09	@	1.10
CORN—No. 2	.....	.50½	@	.51
OATS—No. 2	.....	.26¼	@	.26½
RYE—No. 2	.....	.60	@	.61
HARLEY—No. 2	.....	.63	@	.65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	.19	@	.20
EGGS—Fresh	.....	.17	@	.17½
PORK—Mess	.....	12.75	@	12.80½
LARD	.....	.84	@	.8½

WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1.02	@	1.02½
CORN—No. 2	.....	.51½	@	.52
OATS—No. 2	.....	.29	@	.31
RYE—No. 2	.....	.58	@	.59
HARLEY—No. 2	.....	.60	@	.61
PORK—Mess	.....	12.50	@	12.60
LARD	.....	.84	@	.8½

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1.07½	@	1.08
CORN	.....	.50	@	.51
OATS	.....	.28	@	.29
RYE	.....	.59	@	.60
PORK—Mess	.....	15.25	@	15.50
LARD	.....	.8	@	.8½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1.11	@	1.12
CORN	.....	.53¼	@	.53½
OATS—No. 2	.....	.29	@	.29½
FLOUR	.....	4.00	@	6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1.08½	@	1.09½
CORN—No. 2	.....	.53½	@	.54
OATS—Mixed	.....	.35	@	.36
PORK—Mess	.....	15.00	@	15.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1.05	@	1.05½
CORN—No. 2	.....	.47¾	@	.48
OATS—Mixed	.....	.26½	@	.27
CATTLE—Best	.....	5.65	@	5.85
Fair	.....	5.15	@	5.50
Common	.....	4.70	@	5.10
HOGS	.....	5.90	@	6.00
SHEEP	.....	3.50	@	5.50

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Facts Showing How Rapidly the Newer States and Territories Are Being Populated.

Dakota Takes the Lead in the Amount of Land Taken by Actual Settlers.

A Good Showing Also Made by the Southern States, So Long Neglected.

[Washington Telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

AN official statement, furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows something of the marvelous rapidity with which the newer States and Territories are becoming populated, and the enormous drafts which are being made upon the public domain in order to satisfy the requirements of actual settlers. It also indicates that the public lands remaining in the Southern States, which had been so long neglected, are rapidly coming under settlement. The statement includes the more important transfers of public lands in the following States and Territories: Dakota, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. As compared with the year ended June 30, 1882, the statement shows an increase of 35,217 in the number of entries (cash sales, original homestead entries and timber-culture entries) and 1,50,348 in the number of acres entered. The amount received from cash sales increased from \$3,318,834 in 1882 to \$7,554,449 in 1883, or more than 128 per cent. In 1882 the number of pre-emption and other filings and of applications to purchase mineral, timber and stone lands in the same States and Territories was 21,080, and the amount of fees received, \$64,568; in 1883 the number and amount were respectively 43,591 and \$91,848. The amount of fees and commissions paid on account of original homestead entries in 1882 was \$456,661; in 1883 it was \$572,430.

Dakota, of course, takes the lead, both in the amount of land taken by actual settlers and in the amount sold for cash. In that Territory the number of homestead entries increased from 14,154, covering 2,283,368 acres, to 22,491, covering 3,367,227 acres. The number of timber-culture entries ran up from 9,308, covering 1,416,532 acres, to 11,500, covering 1,765,359 acres, and the cash sales increased from 673,388 acres at \$977,242 to 1,518,041 acres at \$3,104,387. Probably the history of no State or Territory can furnish a parallel to these figures.

In Florida the cash sales increased from 128,872 acres, at \$158,037, to 221,833 acres, at \$341,554, and the number of original homestead entries from 191,633 acres to 212,885 acres.

The public lands of Kansas have been pretty closely culled, and although the cash sales increased from 90,932 acres at \$118,583 to 159,144 acres at \$189,329, the homestead entries fell off from 537,349 acres to 508,781 acres, and the timber-culture entries decreased from 273,033 acres to 237,800 acres. In Louisiana the cash sales decreased from 367,465 acres at \$462,000 to 355,200 acres at \$448,316, but the homestead entries ran up from 872, covering 117,703 acres, to 935, covering 124,650 acres, and the timber-culture entries increased from 1,004 acres to 7,754 acres.

In Minnesota there was a decided increase in cash sales from 318,465 acres at \$482,369 to 739,345 acres at \$1,321,976, but there was a falling off in original homestead entries from 588,343 acres to 431,872 acres, and in timber-culture entries from 176,741 acres to 122,750 acres. The homestead settlers of this State are rapidly acquiring patents for their farms after five years of settlement, as also is the case in Kansas. In Minnesota they received patents to 183,238 acres this year against 245,686 last year. In Kansas the number in 1883 was 70,081 acres, against 499,000 in 1882.

There were no entries in Mississippi under the Timber-Culture act, but the cash sales increased from 219,451 acres at \$274,320 to 249,562 acres at \$440,112, and the original homestead entries from 138,483 acres to 167,073 acres.

Nebraska still has a large area of fertile public lands which are open to settlement. In that State the number of original homestead entries in 1882 was 3,233, covering 471,639 acres; in 1883 there were 4,738 entries, covering 719,508 acres. The cash sales increased from 112,575 acres at \$143,753 to 190,625 acres at \$511,677, and the number of timber-culture entries ran up from 2,080, covering 298,520 acres, to 3,216, covering 478,044 acres.

In Oregon the cash sales increased from 52,319 acres at \$85,500 to 50,000 acres at \$13,503; but the homestead entries fell off from 153,532 acres to 111,777 acres, and the timber-culture entries from 88,038 acres to 35,493 acres.

In Washington Territory, however, there was a remarkable increase, not only in cash sales, but in homestead and timber-culture entries. The cash sales increased from 71,244 acres at \$102,345, to 251,061 acres at \$571,446; the original homestead entries from 231,132 acres to 386,778 acres, and the timber-culture entries from 57,554 acres to 143,412 acres.

In Wisconsin, while the cash sales fell off from 348,546 acres, at \$535,538, to 312,574 acres at \$504,165, the original homestead entries increased from 874, covering 98,478 acres, to 962, covering 111,707 acres.

While the foregoing figures do not cover all the States and Territories in which uncultivated lands are still open to settlement, they are believed to show fairly the enormous growth in population of the new States and Territories generally, for they include the Territories in which about three-fourths of the public land sales and entries were made last year.

In the South the entries in Alabama and Arkansas will probably show as great an increase relatively as in those Southern States for which the official figures are given. It is known, too, that during the past year there has been a large increase of immigration to New Mexico, Utah, Montana and other Territories, and consequently a very large increase in the amount of public land which has come into the possession of actual settlers.

PERSONAL.

BISHOP GREEN, of Mississippi, though nearly 81 years old, is hale and hearty.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE wears clothes of the fashion of twenty-five years ago.

ANNE LOUISE CARY is not a woman-suffragist. She writes: "I do not ask for a ballot, though very life was at stake."

MOLLE DE LA RAMER, better known as "Ouida," is strictly secluded by her friends. A cloud has obscured her mind.

DR. TANNER, "the starver," is living near Chautauqua, N. Y. His imitator, Grissom, seems to have retired to private life.

THE Duke of Sutherland and Sir Thomas Brassey hold United States bonds as an

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

T. D. JONES, of Durham, N. C., has in his possession a long, black whisky bottle out of which Gens. Johnston and Sherman took their last drink after signing the articles of the surrender on the 26th of April, 1865. This bottle was left with Mrs. Bennett, who lives four miles west of Durham, where Johnston surrendered.

THE granite shaft which is to mark the spot where Custer and his troop of the Seventh United States cavalry were massacred has been shipped to Montana. The monument consists of a cube of Montello granite four and a half by five and a half feet, resting on a base of the same material. It is inscribed with the name of the slain.

JOSIAH HINMAN, founder of Montana, the first town built in Colorado, died recently at his home in Vergens, Vt. He was the leader of the first party that left Lawrence, Kan., for Pike's Peak in May, 1858. In February, 1859, the new town of Montana was incorporated by the State of Kansas. Not even a log-cabin now marks the town's location.

HUNGARY is still in the middle age of progress. It is still the practice there to subject desired witnesses to torture in order to force confessions from them. A woman was brought into court recently who could with difficulty walk, because of the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected by the agents of the prosecution. Hungary needs a missionary or two.

In the comparatively-cool climate of California, the ostrich accommodates itself to natural conditions, and hatches its eggs in the manner usual to fowls, the female occupying the nest in the day-time and the male at night. In Africa, where such continual incubation is rendered unnecessary by the great heat during the day of the sun and of the sand, the ostrich leaves its nest for hours together or depends wholly upon solar heat for the evolution of the eggs. But the birds transported to the Pacific coast quickly comprehended the difference in circumstances.

A FRENCH paper gives some information about the submarine cables of the world. Nearly all the lines under the sea have been made by English workmen, bought with English money, and laid down by English engineers. The capital of three companies reaching from London to the countries of the East represents more than 31,000 miles of submarine cables. The English companies own 13,000 miles, against 10,000 miles owned by others of the cables between Europe and America. Not more than a tenth of the 12,000 miles of cable connecting Europe and Brazil with the West India Islands is owned outside of Great Britain.

MR. CONKLING's preference for the tip of a cigar when he feels the need of a stimulus of tobacco doubtless grew out of a habit which he had for many years. The tables, window-sills, and the edges of book-shelves in his law office in Utica used to be decorated with cigars strangely mutilated. He would put a cigar in his mouth wrong end to, carry it till in his abstraction he happened to remove it, and, when he missed it, would take another from his vest pocket and proceed to enjoy it in the same manner. It used to be said in his office that no one had ever seen him light a cigar there or take a cigar in his mouth except by the wrong end.

WHEN the London Times and Telegraph call Judah P. Benjamin the leader of the English bar, they may be justified; but when Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, mentions him as the leader of the American bar, he is in error. While always in the first line, Benjamin was not, while at the bar in this country, in any sense or degree foremost. Grimes, Campbell, and one or two others were of higher fame in New Orleans; at the Washington United States Court he was never regarded as the equal of B. R. Curtis; and at the New York State bar, Nicholas Hill, George Wood, and Charles O'Connor were contemporaneously superior to him.

BLIND TOM is still as enthusiastic over music as ever. It is now said that it has become such a mania with him as to have quite unsettled his mind. He is a curious sight as he goes muttering and gazing along the streets, accompanied by his manager. Every

morning, at a certain time, he is taken to Stearnway Hall, where he plays on a grand piano for several hours. If he misses his usual visit he is so nervous and distracted throughout the day that it is impossible to manage him. He seems to pour forth all of his superfluous vitality in the two hours at his favorite instrument. Blind Tom is a phenomenon—nothing more or less. He has created a great stir in his day, but he seems to sink slowly into obscurity, and he is now regarded as a sensation entirely of the past.

RATHER a strange action has been more strangely settled recently in the Queen's Bench Court, London, in regard to the old Grecian Theater and Eagle tavern, in the City road, which for more than a century has had the reputation of being about the fastest place in Babylon. The lease was purchased with all the fixtures, by Mr. Booth, of the Salvation Army, the sale of all spiritous liquors was abandoned, and worship was daily held in what was formerly the theater and beer garden. The action was to compel the carrying on of the old trade, that the place might not be damaged as a public house, and, strange as it may seem to an American, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Stephen in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the defendants were bound to keep the Eagle as a public house and saloon.

AN English scientist in Australia has discovered a fungus that produces in the rodent family a fatal skin disease. His proposes to rid the country of field mice, rats, and possibly the pestiferous rabbit by inoculating a number of them with this particular bacteria and turn them loose to spread it. The authorities have been advised to await the result of further experiments before adopting the plan, lest great harm come to the people. It is now known that the dreadful trichina is bred to perfection in rats and transmitted to whatever animals eat them, particularly hogs; also, that the germ of tape-worm is found almost, if not quite exclusively in fresh beef, probably deposited there by some sort of fly. It is also known that germs develop differently according to the kind of animal in which they find lodgment. All kinds of meat and bread are full of them, but they can all be destroyed by 212 degrees of heat.

SILAS SAVAGE who has been an inmate of the Hartford Almshouse for seventeen years, is an American adaptation of Miss Flite, and has been dancing attendance with his "documents" on the great circumlocution office at Washington for fifty years. His father was one of the claimants to the several millions paid this Government by France as spoliation claims at the time of the Louisiana purchase, which the Government has always dodged paying over to the citizens whose property was injured by the French fleet. Savage was, in his youth, a teller of the Midletown branch of the old United States Bank. Believing in the justice of his country he bought up the other seven heirs to his father's claim, and has been for fifty years trying to get it paid. Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress, but have always been killed at some stage of the proceedings, and now the interest is so large that nothing will ever be done. Savage's claim alone amounts to \$175,000.

Why the Convention Was Called. A Lion who had long reigned with supreme power over the Forest, one day called a convention of all the beasts and announced his intention of abdicating. "I am growing old and feeble, and I must soon pass away," he argued. "All things considered it is better that my successor be nominated and installed while I am living to give him the benefits of my experience and advice."

There was general joy among the Beasts, for the Lion had lorded it after his own fashion. The Elephant was squinting around, the Rhinoceros was pushing his nose into the crowd, and the Giraffe was doing a heap of thinking way down his throat when the Lion continued:

"After serious reflection and solemn consideration I have decided that my own son shall succeed me. The office will not only be kept in the family, but the family will be kept in office. There being no further business before the meeting we will adjourn."

"But why the need of this convention?" protested the Rhinoceros. "Well, there wasn't any particular need of it," replied the Lion, "but it is customary to call one in order to collect the expenses of nomination."

Brother Giraffe, pass the hat!"

Moral: "Attend the primaries!"—Detroit Free Press.

The German Strawberry was introduced into Kaffirland less than fifty years ago. Now in their season miles of prairie land are covered with the luscious red fruit.

A PERSIAN PAGEANT.

How the Shah Received the First Diplomatic Representative of This Country.

His Name Is Benjamin and He Was Presented with Grand Ceremonies.

[Washington Telegram.] S. G. W. Benjamin, the first diplomatic representative of the United States to Persia, gives the following account of his reception by the Shah:

A brilliant pageant had been prepared outside the walls of Teheran at one of the royal pavilions. At the stairway of the pavilion Mr. Benjamin was met by Nasr el Mulla, or the General-in-Chief of the armies of Persia, and a glittering crowd of prominent officers blazing with blue, scarlet, silver, and gold and decorations innumerable of diamonds and costly gems. Mr. Benjamin was escorted to an audience hall by the General-in-Chief, where an exchange of courtesies was offered and accepted.

Next Mr. Benjamin was taken to the court below and mounted upon a fine horse to continue his travels. This was the signal for every one to mount, and the cortege of nearly 1,000 royal guards was put in motion, they being brilliantly and elaborately costumed. As the procession moved across the plain toward the beautiful turreted gate of the city, which is decorated with parti-colored glazed tiles, the Cossacks dashed hither and thither between the lines, firing muskets in the air and exhibiting the most brilliant feats of horsemanship. The streets were lined with spectators. At intervals were stationed police or squads of military. Passing through the grand square of the Department of War, the cortege filed into the new or European quarter of the city. On approaching his quarters Mr. Benjamin was told by an aid that 300 soldiers were marshaled at the entrance to receive him. Mr. Benjamin dismounted, returned the salute, and, accompanied by the General-in-Chief and his staff, was escorted to a reception-room, where further courtesies were shown and refreshments enjoyed.

Mr. Benjamin next made an informal call on the Minister for Foreign Affairs at his residence, according to the custom of the country. He has held office thirty-six years and is a conservative and astute statesman of kindly manners and disposition. The 10th of June Mr. Benjamin received a call from the Grand Chamberlain, who is a son-in-law of the Shah, and who informed Mr. Benjamin that his Majesty desired to receive him at 1 o'clock p. m. the 11th.

Mr. Benjamin was taken to the palace in a landau furnished by his Majesty and drawn by six horses, each mounted by a liveried postillion. Twenty royal Ferquishes or foot-runners clad in scarlet and wearing plumed tiaras preceded the carriage, together with a score of horsemen accompanied by Mo-hamoudan, the second master of ceremonies. Mr. Benjamin arrived at the gardens of the palace, which are beautified with fountains and shrubbery and foliage arranged artfully wild, after a style peculiarly Persian. All were ushered into a spacious and handsome hall, where the first master of ceremonies and other gentlemen and dignitaries gorgeously arrayed were in waiting. Here Mr. Benjamin was invited to make the seat of honor and treated to "tea and kaliaum," or water pipe.

Soon after the announcement was made to Mr. Benjamin that his Majesty was in readiness to receive him, and thereupon he was conducted by the first master of ceremonies to the palace itself. "At this moment," says Mr. Benjamin, "a salute fired in honor of the United States thundered over the city, and on entering we ascended a magnificent staircase. The walls were decorated in part with paintings of European masters. From the staircase we entered an audience-hall of vast proportions, and most impressive in effect. His Majesty stood at the upper end. Leaving my outer shoes at the door, as prescribed by the treaty of Kourmantchio, I made a low bow and walked up to where the King was standing."

Mr. Benjamin then addressed the King in French, and presented his letter of credence. His Majesty replied that it gave him great satisfaction to see an American Legation at Teheran, and he considered that both Governments would be further benefited by increasing the intercourse and diplomatic relations of the two peoples. After this ceremony his Majesty expressed strong hopes that the United States, now that it had established a Legation in Persia, should maintain one permanently at Teheran.

At the conclusion of the audience with his Majesty, Mr. Benjamin made a formal call upon the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and paid his respects also to his Royal Highness, Naib Sultan, who is Secretary of War and one of the sons of the King, and thanked him for his military escort.

ODD HAPPENINGS.

A COAT bitten by a mad dog in Graysville, Ga., butted its own brains out.

LIGHTNING struck in the open lake, in Lauderdale county, Tenn., during a thunderstorm, and killed hundreds of fish.

MILLS SMITH, of Greene county, Virginia, dropped dead just as he was raising his hand to swear that his tax list was correct.

AUBURN (Ky.) jail has not had an inmate for so long that the lock has become rusty and will not admit a key, and the hornets have taken possession of the interior.

A SKELETON wanders at sweet will about a house in Moundsville, W. Va. It is accompanied by an indescribable sound, which penetrates the air for miles around, and seems to originate in the earth.

SIX sheep owned by David Avery, of East Claremont, Mass., were killed by lightning recently. The animals were walking in a line, one behind the other, and were lying dead in that position when found. The lightning struck at other points without serious damage.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., has a woman of more than ordinary pluck. Her husband has not been able to dress or feed himself for several years, and besides caring for him the wife does all the work for a large family, has an excellent vegetable garden which she manages by herself, and also has in her yard large broods of ducks and chickens.

MR. BRANTLEY, of Escambia, Ala., noticed a "projection from his own stomach which, upon close examination, proved to be a pocket-knife, open, with the point of the blade projecting on the outside. He took hold of the knife blade, and says it bounded out like the cork out of a beer bottle. He has the knife, beside other proof of the acts."

VALENTINE YESKE, a convict in the Ohio penitentiary, obtained a large iron spoon from the dining-room, and made a strenuous effort to swallow it, but failing in that he forced it down his throat with such a violence that the handle broke in two. When the doctor arrived Yeske was lying on his back speechless, his eyes rolling, and his mouth extended to its utmost capacity. He had evidently found the spoon unpalatable, for he did what he could to accelerate the process of extracting it, which was finally accomplished.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Statistics Showing the Splendid Mineral Resources of the United States.

[Washington Dispatch.]

A report entitled "The Mineral Resources of the United States" will shortly be published by Albert Williams, Jr., Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, United States Geological Survey, J. W. Powell, Director. This report is for the calendar year 1883 and the first six months of 1884. It contains detailed statistics for these periods and also for preceding years, together with much technical and descriptive matter. The compilation of special statistics has been placed by Mr. Williams in the charge of leading authorities in the several branches, and the results will therefore be accepted with confidence. The following totals of the production of the more important mineral substances for 1883 are from advanced proofs:

Values of the metallic products of the United States in 1883:

Pig iron, spot value.....	\$106,336,429
Silver, coin value.....	46,800,000
Gold, coin value.....	32,500,000
Copper, value at New York city.....	16,038,081
Lead, value at New York city.....	12,824,850
Zinc, value at New York city.....	3,646,820
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco.....	1,487,337
Nickel, value at Philadelphia.....	309,777
Antimony, value at San Francisco.....	12,000
Platinum, value at New York city.....	1,000

Total.....\$219,756,004

Values of some of the non-metallic products of the United States in 1883 (all spot values except chrome iron ore):

Bituminous coal, brown coal, lignite and anthracite mined outside of Pennsylvania.....	\$ 76,076,487
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	70,556,094
Crude petroleum.....	23,704,698
Lime.....	21,700,000
Building stone.....	21,000,000
Salt.....	4,320,140
Cement.....	3,672,750
Limestone for iron flux.....	2,310,000
Phosphate rock.....	1,147,830
New Jersey marls.....	540,000
Crude borax.....	338,903
Mica.....	250,000
Crude barytes.....	100,000
Chrome iron ore, value at Baltimore.....	90,000
Soapstone.....	82,500
Manganese ore.....	36,000
Asbestos.....	34,000
Graphite.....	21,000
Sulphur.....	15,000
Cobalt ore and matte.....	12,500
Precious stones, uncut.....	10,500
Asphaltum.....	6,250
Corundum.....	1,750
Pumice-stone.....	1,750

Total.....\$226,156,402

The resume shows:

Metals.....	\$219,756,004
Mineral substances named in the foregoing table.....	226,156,402
All other non-metallic products certainly not less than.....	8,000,000
Grand total.....	\$453,912,406

TOBACCO.

Interesting Facts Relating to the Tobacco Industry.

An analysis of the receipts of internal revenue from tobacco shows that the tobacco industry of this country has maintained an excellent reputation as a tax-payer and revenue producer. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recently published for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, shows that every dollar known to be due from it was paid into the treasury, and the revenue from it amounted to \$42,104,249.79, against \$47,391,988.91, a comparative decrease this year of \$5,287,739.12. That this decrease is due to the reduction on May 1, of the present year, of the rates of tax is demonstrated by the fact that the production of the year just ended largely exceeded that of the previous one. The excess of production returned this year for the taxation was: Cigars, 39,518,642; cigarettes, 85,477,467; tobacco, pounds, 8,619,153; snuff, pounds, 417,804. The magnitude of this increase will be appreciated in comparing the production of the last two years. It was as follows, adding the quantities exported:

	1882.	1883.
Cigars.....	3,040,975,295	3,077,494,037
Cigarettes.....	554,544,186	640,021,653
Tobacco, lbs.....	159,458,938	165,077,186
Snuff, lbs.....	4,866,569	5,284,372

In view of the agitation for reduced taxation, the exhibit is smaller, no doubt, than it would otherwise have been. Adding the tobacco exported, from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of pounds must be credited to the item of tobacco each year. In the cigars are included cigars imported into this country, amounting probably to an average of 50,000,000.

FASHIONS IN DRESS.

THE newest material for wedding-robos is velvet-brocaded repped silk.

An inside waist of the same shade should always be worn under the Jerseys.

STOCKINGS beaded with seed-pearl are a beautiful accompaniment to a white-satin bolot.

WHITE camels' hair, embroidered with four-oclocks and field daisies, compose a lovely tea-gown exhibited up-town.

THE Mother Hubbard slip without sleeves, to be worn over an underwaist, is a convenient and pretty fashion for little girls.

An effort has been made to introduce a "three-pointed" train in London, but not hanging gracefully it does not gain favor.

A NOVEL design for a garden party invitation has a tennis-rack in blue in one corner and a pretty girl holding a parasol in the other.

SLICES have appeared again in evening dress; that is, the shoulder strap is replaced with something that looks very like a short, puffed sleeve.

THE almost universal use of white at Long Branch makes every hotel and cottage parlor look as though there were a ball in constant progress.

NOVEL French veillings in cream and snow-drop white, and all of the latest aesthetic shades, come with silk broche figures in Louis XIII design.

In the matter of fancy jewelry the palm may be awarded to spiders. Jet, cut silver, and jeweled spiders are seen in masses of aces, in bonnet strings, and in bows.

NEW watering-place wraps for evening, of white cashmere or wigmore, elegantly embroidered in delicate colors, and lined with tinted surah, are cut with flowing Chinese sleeves.

TRANSPARENT muslins are shown in exquisite tints of mauve, tea-rose, pale almond, sapphire blue and cameo, with laurel blossoms, moss-buds, sweet-briar roses, strawberries and geraniums in single clusters scattered over the delicate ground.

BLACK toliets, especially in airy fabrics, over either a black or bright-colored foundation, are now in the height of fashion. Such dresses are of black Chantilly, Spanish lace, broadened grenadine, or silk gauze, trimmed with plaited flounces alternating with those of lace.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

SAMUEL O'DEA, of Osoda, had the toes of his right foot sawed off while trying to kick a piece of pine away from a small saw.

DURING a fire at West Bay City, a girl of 15 years ran back into a burning building to save a baby which had been forgotten. Both were burned, but not dangerously.

THE two resident buyers of Oswego have purchased 150,000 pounds of wool this year. The average price was a trifle more than 20 1/2 cents per pound.

THE Pope has sent a picture to be exhibited at the Detroit Art-Loan Exposition which he will contribute to the permanent museum, should the society form one.

PONTIAC Bill Poster: The Orchard Lake Military Academy is to have new \$50,000 buildings after the plans of W. E. Brown, of Detroit. They will be commenced at an early date, and are to be built of brick, with stone trimmings.

GOTTIE HELLER, of Lima, became suddenly a raving maniac, and has been sent to the Pontiac Asylum. Fred Kaercher, aged 73, who had been taking care of Heller, went home soon after and suddenly fell dead of heart disease.

EXTENSIVE and thorough repairs are being made at the State Normal School, and the grounds in the rear are being graded. The main building is being painted outside and in, the halls and corridors grained, the walls and ceilings tinted and calcimined, and the chapel grained and frescoed—all at an expense of over \$4,000.

ED PARKER, of Evart, obtained \$110 of an attorney, giving a chattel mortgage on a team. He then went to Canada or elsewhere, and it is alleged that the team proved to belong to some one else. Parker was found at Midland, where he was arrested and taken to the Hersey jail.

SAGINAW Herald: Taken as a whole, our information is that except clover, corn and marsh hay, the crops in Saginaw county will be fully up to the average this year. Fruit is light and poor, apples and plums, generally, a total failure. With fair weather for the next four or six weeks, farmers will find the year reasonably favorable.

THE boiler of a portable engine used to cut fuel for the locomotives on the A. W. Wright Lumber Company's log railroad, in Roscommon county, exploded, killing the engineer, Philip Beard, and two employees named Abraham Cole and Fred Oulette. Samuel McClelland was also considerably hurt. Low water is attributed as the cause.

EUNICE POTTER, a 16-year-old daughter of Henry Potter, of Williamsburg, attempted to poison her father by putting Paris green into raisins and the raisins into a rice pudding, and giving the pudding to her father. He was taken very ill, and would have died but for the prompt use of the stomach pump. The girl confessed the crime, and was sentenced to five years at Adrian.

LAFAYETTE WOODRUFF, of Henrietta, abandoned her husband and child, last spring, and disappeared with George Houghtelling, who also left his family. After roaming around with him, and becoming tired of that kind of living, she left him, and finally turned up in Henrietta again, where her patient husband has been waiting to welcome her back if she is disposed to settle down.

THE Osoda Salt and Lumber Company's iron-mill, at Osoda, burned. It is a total loss. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment. The mill was partially insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The mill was one of the best in the State, and its destruction is a great loss to the place as well as the company. The mill was built in 1879 and cost \$75,000. The insurance amounts to \$45,000, divided among sixteen companies.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in the different parts of the State, show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan, during the week ending Aug. 4, 1883, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of Cases.	Per cent. of total.
1. Intermittent fever.....	70	84
2. Diarrhea.....	85	82
3. Neuralgia.....	63	68
4. Rheumatism.....	66	69
5. Cholera morbus.....	53	55
6. Consumption of lungs.....	52	53
7. Hemittent fever.....	52	43
8. Bronchitis.....	50	50
9. Cholera infantum.....	44	34
10. Dysentery.....	39	34
11. Tonsillitis.....	38	36
12. Inflammation of bowels.....	35	20
13. Influenza.....	25	20
14. Inflammation of kidney.....	19	23
15. Erysipelas.....	17	9
16. Typho-malarial fever.....	17	9
17. Whooping-cough.....	17	9
18. Diphtheria.....	17	14
19. Measles.....	16	18
20. Pneumonia.....	11	9
21. Scarlet fever.....	8	11
22. Typhoid fever (enteric).....	8	11
23. Inflammation of brain.....	6	9
24. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	6	4
25. Membranous croup.....	3	5
26. Puerperal fever.....	3	5

For the week ending Aug. 4, 1883, the reports indicate, that inflammation of the bowels, cholera infantum, remittent fever, typho-malarial fever and whooping-cough increased, and that diarrhoea decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State capital, the prevailing winds, during the week ending Aug. 4, were west, and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the day and night were more, and the absolute and relative humidity less.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Aug. 4, and since, at sixteen places, scarlet fever at twelve places, and measles at eleven places.

Compared with the average for the month of July in the preceding six years, neuralgia and bronchitis were considerably more prevalent, measles, rheumatism and tonsillitis were more prevalent, and membranous croup, whooping-cough and remittent fever were less prevalent during the month of July, 1883.

For the month of July, 1883, compared with the average of corresponding months in the five years, 1878-1882, the temperature was lower, the barometric pressure was nearly the same, the absolute and relative humidity more, the day and night were less, and the rain-fall 5.31 inches greater. The total rain-fall for the month of July, 1883 was 16.12 inches.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

The state crop report just issued is compiled from returns from 1,001 correspondents in 738 towns, and says: "Wheat has been considerably injured both by sprouting and discoloration, but only a very small amount has been entirely ruined. An examination of the special reports show that the white wheat, particularly the Clawson, which is the principal white variety grown, suffered most from the wet weather. A large proportion of the corn on low, wet land is entirely ruined, and only on the highest, driest soils can an average crop be expected. The hay crop is large in quantity but would have been poor in quality even could it have been properly saved. At the time hay should have been cut, that on the lower lands was under water. Only a small proportion of the crop has been secured in good condition. Other crops have of course suffered from the excessive wet. August 1, the yield of wheat per acre was estimated lower than on the 1st of July for every county in the southern four tiers. We make no estimate of the total yield in the state, preferring to await the returns from the threshing machines, which will be received about September 1. In the southern four tiers of counties, and also in the entire state, oats are estimated to yield 34 bushels, and barley 23 bushels per acre. Meadows and pastures are in fine condition, as is also clover. The outlook for apples and peaches is becoming less promising with each month."

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The Lord is the Christ." Afternoon, "The interconnection between the remission of sins and the fear of the Lord."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The moral condition of the world." In the evening Mr. Charles Dutton, of New Brunswick Theol. Seminary will preach. Subject: "The Christian's peace." Congregational singing led by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. The services will be conducted by Rev. John Van Der Meulen, of Jamestown, Mich. In the evening there will be a union service of the First and Third churches, when a Missionary sermon will be preached by Rev. N. M. Steffens. Subject: "The cutting off of the names of the idols."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "The Lord's day." Afternoon, "A bought people."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. The services will be conducted by Prof. G. Boer, of Grand Rapids. Texts: Morning, Ephesians 4: 8. Afternoon, Catechism Sunday 18. Evening, Rom. 8: 37.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Special Providence." Evening, "The Issues of the Heart." All the seats are free.

For the Holland City News.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Methodist church held last Sunday, the following named persons were elected as Stewards: I. Fairbanks, J. M. Coatsworth, I. Thompson, Mrs. Geo. S. Harrington, Austin Harrington, Millard Harrington, Wm. Bakker, Richard Smith, and Mrs. Geo. B. Gillett. The following named persons were elected as Trustees: I. Fairbanks, Ezra E. Annis, I. Thompson, J. S. Fairbanks, Charles Johnson, Elmore E. Annis, T. S. Purdy, Nels Hanson, Wilbert B. Harrington, Geo. B. Gillett, Richard Smith, and Nelson Ogden. The labors of the Pastor, Rev. T. T. George, were approved with the unanimous request to the General Conference that he be returned for the next conference year. I. FAIRBANKS, Sec'y.

On Thursday we took a trip down to Macatawa Park, and found quite a number of Allegan people camping there. The campers are Mr. and Mrs. Guyot, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Misses Ella Hynes and Hattie Pratt, and Mrs. Ryan and children. Treasurer Eppink and his family were the guests of Mr. Boone, of Holland and occupied his cottage and a tent. Among the guests at the hotel were Mrs. Chas. Livingston, Mrs. F. M. Calkins, A. W. Sherwood and wife, Henry Sallor, and others. On Friday the word was passed "the perch are in," and everybody went down to the pier to catch fish. It was lively times for an hour or two jerking the little beauties out of the water. We are not going to impel our reputation for truth and veracity by stating how many were caught, we leave each one to tell their own "fish story," but there was right smart of fish caught, and the bright eyes, sunburned cheeks and eager tongues of all as they counted their catch showed how keen was the appreciation of the sport. The weather has been all that could be desired for camping and each party claims to be having a pleasant time.—*Allegan Democrat*.

For its soothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for the removal and prevention of dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, soft, glossy and silken appearance.

For Sale.

A good farm consisting of 250 acres, 170 acres improved land with fruit of all kinds on the premises. The land is located about 4 miles northwest of this city. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire at the News Office, or of James Cornford, at the place.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 7, '83. 27-3m

Special Assessors Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND,
CLERK'S OFFICE August 7th, 1883.
To E. D. Blair, Isaac Kramer, Wilhelmina Boot, Engbertus Van Der Veen, Mrs. C. Schols, Wm. Verbeek, Simon Reidsema, Bousje L. Geerlings, H. Meyer, Nina Koning, H. Meyer & Co., Steketee & Bos, Dirk R. Meenga, P. & E. Winter, Mrs. W. C. Nibbelink, Dirkje Hofman, Antonie Meerman, Hermanus Boone, John Pessink, Wm. Ten Hage, Jacelmina Westveer, John Alberti, Robert B. Best, Pieter Koning, Roelof Oostema, Klaas Van Haften, H. Wykhuizen, Mrs. A. Van Ry, Estate of W. Van DeHaar, Rokus Kanters, E. J. Harrington, Charles Scott, Andrew Steketee, Charles A. Dutton, Wm. J. Scott, Mrs. A. Lefebvre, K. Schaddelee, Maria Torn, T. R. Beck, C. P. Becker, E. J. Harrington, Jr., Frank S. Royce, R. Kanters, Jacob O. Doesburg, Gerrit Slenk, First Reformed Church, Dallas M. Gee, J. W. Bosman, Elizabeth N. Parks, Jacobus Schoon, Derk to Roller, Jacobus Nibbelink, Jacob Van Putten, Benjamin Van Raalte, John Roost, Hermina Pessink, R. Schilleman, Dingeman Vershure, Meindert Astra, Evert Everhard, Cornelis Dok, J. H. Stegink, C. P. Becker, John R. Kleyn, Isaac Cappon, G. W. Hopkins, Hendrik Vechter, Hermanus Doesburg, and City of Holland.

You and each of you are hereby notified that special assessment rolls, for the improving, grading and graveling of Ninth street special assessment district has been reported by the Board of Assessors to the common council of the city of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 28th day of September, A. D. 1883, at 7:30 p. m., at the Common Council room, in said City, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Assessors to review said roll.

By order of the Common Council,
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Drain Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, F. L. Souler, Drain Commissioner of the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, will on the 29th day of August, 1883, at the house of Klaas Maslenbroek, in said township, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, meet parties for the purpose of letting contracts for the construction of a drain in said township, to be known as Drain No. 35, commencing at a point 40 rods north and sixteen feet east of the section corner common to sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, of Township 5 north of Range 15 west, and running thence south 2 degrees east 93 rods, thence south 53 degrees west 85 rods; and that I will then and there proceed to let contracts for the construction of the same by sections as I have divided it, such contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, who will do the work according to the specifications made by me and now remaining in my office, and who will give good security for the performance of the same within the time to be specified in such contracts, the undersigned reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Notice is also hereby given, that at the time of said letting of contracts the assessment of benefits made by me will be subject to review.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D., 1883.
FRED L. SOUTER,
Drain Commissioner for the Township of Holland.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN CALL AT

E. HEROLD'S

—for your—

BOOTS & SHOES

You will always find a well selected stock of Ladies and Gentlemen

Fine Shoes, Boots, and Slippers.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

CALL AND SEE US

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 6, 1883.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST,

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,

TOILET, and FANCY ARTICLES, and PATENT MEDICINES.

WINES and LIQUORS

for medical purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

DR. L. SCHIPHORST,

Will be at the Store and will hold himself in readiness to attend to calls at all hours of the day or night.

MR. A. HUIZINGA, Prescription Clerk continues in our employ.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 21, 1883. 30-1y

A FULL STOCK OF

Hardware

at prices that defy competition at

R. Kanters & Sons,

We have the exclusive sale, for Holland and vicinity, of the celebrated

Brinkerhof Flat Fence Wire.

We also have the exclusive sale, for Holland and vicinity, of the celebrated

Pitkin Mixed Paints

of all colors. This paint is warranted to the customer by the Pitkin Paint Company, which warranty we endorse in every particular, where used according to directions. We also have cheaper paints for barns, fences, and outhouses.

Alabastine,

Paint Brushes,

White Wash Brushes,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Garden Tools,

Oil & Vapor Stoves,

Refrigerators, etc.

Always on hand, in endless variety, and we sell them at reasonable prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1883.

NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills."

P. PRINS & CO. 8-1y

HOLLAND, March 28, 1883.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

On the Loss of

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea induced by self-abuse, involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., N. Y. N. Y.; Postoffice Box 450.

WM. TEN HAGEN,

dealer in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

—AND—

CHOICE LIQUORS

—FINE—

Wines and Liquors a specialty.

A large and very fine

POOL ROOM

in connection with my place of business.

Don't fail to drop into my place of business, one door east of the City Bakery,

ON EIGHTH STREET.

WM. TEN HAGEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883. 14-1y

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots and Shoes,

AND HATS AND CAPS AT HOLLAND.

To be sold inside of Thirty Days, regardless of cost, on account of an over stock.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS

and warranted as represented. Come early while assortment is good, and remember that all goods will be sold from 25 to 30 per cent less than

WHOLESALE COST!

STORE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

J. W. BOSMAN'S BUILDING.

Four and Eight Cent Counters will be Opened!

To parties wishing to engage in business we will sell whole stock and fixtures at a bargain and on easy terms.

LESTER & WOLF.

G. J. VAN DUREN. Wm. VAN DERVEERE.

City Meat Market,

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call." We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 2-

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling the blood-poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years." W. H. MOORE.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the Rheumatism since. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."

E. F. HARRIS.

"Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world."

JAMES MAYNARD.

520 West 42d St., New York, July 19, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles, \$5.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

Every person purchasing Baking Powder at my store will stand a chance of winning an elegant

CHINA TEA SET!

Call and see it. My Baking Powder is 40 cts. per pound only.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF

HOLLAND, June 14, 1883. 7-1y

REST

not, life is sweeping off, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." 60 a week in your own town. \$5 out fit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 42-1y

1883. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1883.

MILLINERY CLOAKS & FANCY GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Ribbons, Dress and Trimming Silk, Satin Velvets, Crape, Embroidery, Neckwear, Laces, Veiling, Ornaments, Gossamer Circulars, Dolmans, Jackets, Corsets, Bustles, Hoopskirts.

A full line of Infant's Wear. Infant's Robes and Cloaks, a specialty.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH.

JOTTINGS.

M. T. RYAN, editor of the *Allegan Democrat*, called on us last Saturday.

A SPECIAL township meeting will be held at the town house in Holland town to-day.

It is dog days but our dogs still go unmuzzled. This matter should receive attention.

Last Sunday our two weeks of pleasant weather was broken by a refreshing and much needed rain.

It has not been decided yet where the office of the telephone company in this city will be located.

Our marble works are doing some very fine work lately. Mr. De Merrell, the proprietor, says that business is good.

LAKE PERCH have been biting the past week and thousands of them have been caught by the guests at the Park.

AMONG the successful fishermen of the past week was Mr. H. Walsh, who caught, on last Tuesday, thirty-two white bass in one hour and a quarter.

JUDGE MONTGOMERY, and another gentleman from Grand Rapids, caught 108 white-bass last Wednesday in two hours and a half at Macatawa Park.

THE Grand Haven *Herald* has a libel suit on its hands. Patrick Lee, of Spring Lake is the injured party, and asks for \$10,000 damages. The *Herald* is in luck.

THE Buffalo *Express* of Aug. 4, contains a lengthy and very complimentary account of the shore work being done in Buffalo by Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons, of this city.

SIR Knight L. S. Graves, of this city, visited Detroit last Tuesday and Wednesday as a representative of Crescent Tent, No. 68, Knight of the Macabees, at the Annual Grand Review of the Great Tent of that order.

Last Thursday Jan Scholten, a very aged resident of this city, was found dead in his bed by the people with whom he boarded. The coroner was notified but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, as death resulted from natural causes.

It is rumored that Rev. D. C. Cooper, D. D., professor of Greek in Rutgers College, Trenton, N. J., has been asked to fill the chair of philosophy at the State University at Ann Arbor, left vacant by the death of Dr. Benjamin Cocher. It is also reported that he has accepted the position.

Last Tuesday a large gang of men arrived in this city and began to put up poles for the telephone line between this city and Grand Rapids. It is expected that the line will be completed by next week. The next thing to be done in this connection, will be the establishing of a local exchange, which we hope to see in the near future.

Last Saturday one of the gentlemen campers at Macatawa Park visited this city for the purpose of purchasing "spring chickens." The g. claims to have got the chicks but that someone borrowed them. If the chickens are ever "caught up with" the finder will please leave them at this office, claim reward, and rest assured that they will be restored by us to their rightful owner.

We had a very pleasant ride on Macatawa Bay last Thursday afternoon in a row boat, the result of not being in time for the steamer. We believe we will try the same thing over on some other occasion as it was really enjoyable. We recommend the same means of reaching home to our readers when they are sandwiched between two evils, that of walking home, or waiting for the late boat.

Last Tuesday, according to previous notice given, the Kerkhoff property was sold at administrator's sale at the family residence on Sixteenth street. The ten acres lying east of the residence was bought by one of their neighbors, Mrs. Vanden Berg, the consideration was \$900. The farm lying a few miles north of this city, containing 80 acres, was sold to John Lisman and C. A. Dutton, the consideration being \$300.

Last Wednesday morning burglars entered the residence of Mr. E. J. Harrington between the hours of two and four o'clock. The entrance was effected through the mosquito netting of one of the windows on the lower floor. They proceeded to the sleeping apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, where they took Mr. Harrington's clothes, ransacked the pockets of his pants, and obtained about \$150 in money, leaving everything else in good order. Mr. H.'s clothes were returned to him. This burglary was quite a surprise to many of our citizens who had begun to think our city was burglar proof, but who will hereafter attempt to have ample protection. There has been no clew obtained as to who the burglar was, and he will probably never be overtaken.

THE family of the editor of this paper is visiting relatives in the East.

GEO. BIRKHOFF, JR., and Henry Valk, of Chicago, spent this week in visiting friends in this city.

LARGE numbers of our citizens are spending most of their time at Macatawa Park now-a-days.

MRS. ANNA BITTERS, sister-in-law of Rev. E. Bos, left yesterday for her home in the Netherlands.

FRANK HOPKINS and wife, of Grand Rapids, visited Capt. W. L. Hopkins, of this city last Saturday.

THE family of Mr. John Eppink, of Allegan, are "camping out," at Macatawa Park, with the family of Mr. H. Boone, of this city.

WM. WHIPPLE, JR., and James Pitts, of Hudsonville, were in this city last Tuesday. They report crops in their locality as very poor on the whole.

JACOB G. VAN ZANTEN and wife left for their new home in Orange City, Iowa, on last Wednesday. They carry with them the well wishes of hosts of friends in this vicinity.

PAY the printer, that when you are ready to depart for brighter fields, you may go "no as the quarry slave, whipped to his dungeon, but like one who wrappeth the drapery of his couch about him and lieth down to pleasant dreams."

THE Star Mills of Fillmore, Messrs. Fairbanks & Lowing proprietors, are now running to their full capacity. We are informed that the flour manufactured by this mill is now of a superior quality and much better than was at first expected.

LESTER & WOLF, merchants, of Otsego, Mich., opened a general store in Bosman's old store, opposite the post office, on yesterday. They have a large stock of goods and claim that they will sell 25 to 30 per cent less than wholesale cost. Give them a call.

THE fifth annual reunion of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors Association of Allegan County will be held at the fair grounds in Allegan on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28 and 29. Hon. R. G. Hoar, of Saginaw, is the orator. Members from neighboring Grand Army Posts, and local army societies, are expected to be present.

Last Tuesday morning Mr. James Huntley commenced work on the new City Hall that is to be erected in this city this fall on the property recently purchased by the city from Mr. R. Kanters. A large number of men are employed on the work and Mr. Huntley has the push and energy to complete the building within the specified time.

THE members of the band while playing on the street last Wednesday evening were very much annoyed by many of our people driving around and past them in carriages, creating so much dust that it was almost impossible for them to play. The "boys" are trying hard to maintain a creditable musical organization in our city, and appreciate the interest shown by our people in listening to their music, and realize that the trouble on Wednesday was entirely unintentional. They trust, however, that this mention of the "dust" question will be sufficient to prevent any further annoyance in that respect.

SOME of the "Soldier Boys" of this city intend attending the Annual Reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Southwestern Michigan, which will be held at St. Joseph, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 22, 23, and 24. The main feature of this reunion will be the encampment. The camping grounds will be located on the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan and is a very pleasant and beautiful location. On Thursday the public exercises will take place. We hope the "boys" will enjoy themselves.

Last Thursday morning the revenue cutter, Andrew Johnson, called in at this port for the purpose of making the final preparations for establishing a life saving station at our harbor. The boat steamed up town to Harrington's Dock and our people were notified. It was soon learned, however, that Senator Congor was a guest on board the cutter. Large numbers of our citizens gathered at the dock to view the boat and to become acquainted with the Senator. About fifty persons from this city accompanied her on her return trip to the harbor, where the final plans were made as to the location of the buildings for the station. In a conversation had with Senator Congor he expressed the belief that Holland harbor would, and should be, quite an important harbor on the east shore, and we have no doubt but what, in the course of a few years, a Harbor of Refuge will be located here. The Senator is a very genial gentleman and seemed to be well pleased with the "lay-out" of our town. The officers and men of the Johnson are orderly and are perfect gentlemen, and the public were shown over the boat with a great deal of courtesy by them.

D. R. MEERGA has a "Special Notice" in this issue. Read it.

A. STEGEMAN, a graduate of Hope College, intends making his future home in Dakota.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the annual catalogue of the State Agricultural College of Michigan.

ALD. JOHN A. TER VREE, who has been ill for some weeks past, is convalescing. He was out driving last Wednesday.

H. BOONE, proprietor of the Market street livery stable, left last Monday for Illinois. He will return next week with a car load of horses.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post, Office at Holland, Mich., Aug 16th, 1883: John Moulten.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE special committee on water works, reported to the Common Council at a special session held last Wednesday evening. The report can be found in full on another page.

WE call attention to the advertisement of B. Wynhoff in this issue. Mr. Wynhoff has a very fine China Tea Set which will be given to some one of the purchaser of baking powder at his store.

A GENTLEMAN was promenading the street with a bright faced little boy at his side, when the little fellow cried out, "Oh papa, there goes an editor." Hush! hush!" said the father, "don't make fun of the poor man, God only knows what you may come to yet."

West Olive Items.

THE fever and ague is prevailing here. WHEAT in this vicinity will not yield on an average, over ten or twelve bushels to the acre.

It is rumored that a wedding will take place in this vicinity shortly. This will serve to vary the monotony of our otherwise routine existence.

MR. F. LYON intends putting up a saw mill and a brick yard in our place this fall. He has bought a piece of ground from Mr. Frank Marsac, containing a fine bed of clay, which will also serve as a location for a saw mill. Mr. Lyon is an energetic business man and we wish him success in his new undertaking.

JERRY.

Zeeland Items.

A SEVEN year old boy of Mr. Langhuis broke his arm by falling from a wagon last Monday morning.

JUDGING from the way our village authorities set about cleaning and enlarging gutters, we would say that they expect another such a flood as we had a few weeks since.

MR. J. DEN HEDER has been confined to the house for a week past on account of an attack of lung fever, but is improving rapidly and hopes to be able to resume work in his banking office in a few days.

WHILE Mr. W. Van Den Bosch and Rev. Fies were driving out of town last Monday morning their horse became unmanageable and in a short time broke loose from the buggy. Mr. Van Den Bosch was thrown out and slightly injured, but Rev. Fies was unharmed.

LAST Wednesday afternoon the gang of workmen setting posts for the telephone wire passed through this town. They expect to have the line in complete working order the latter part of next week. Our telephone office will, in all probability, be at the Post Office.

TWO drunken men were seen away along the sidewalks of our peaceful village last Wednesday evening. Lucky for them, however, that we appreciate "home talent" and could overlook their shortcomings in the complicated performance of walking. Had they been outsiders they might have obtained safe lodgings.

Hudsonville Items.

DR. B. B. GODFREY reports considerable sickness.

THE Grangers are to have a Harvest dance on the 23d, so report says.

MR. J. L. HANDY has returned from the East and is looking "tip top."

FARMERS are preparing to put in the usual acreage of wheat, notwithstanding the poor crop this season.

WE are nearly as much in need of rain as we were a few weeks ago in need of dry weather. Corn and potatoes are suffering.

FARMERS have commenced threshing and the whistle of the steam thresher is heard in every direction. Wheat is yielding very poorly. Oats are good.

A LITTLE skirmish occurred in our village last Wednesday night, the cause being too much whiskey. The only cause for regret seems to be that the parties were not allowed to have it out.

"H."

Hamilton Items.

HOPE MILLS is now running to its full capacity and is making some excellent flour.

THE brick yard men, Messrs. Oosting & Smith, have turned out some very fine, can't be beat, brick. The brick are of a nice red color.

CHAS. BUTLER has commenced shipping some of his excellent peaches. He has also purchased a Palmer Wind Mill of L. T. Kanters, of Holland.

MISS J. SCHRAVERSANDE, of Holland, has been canvassing through this vicinity with a receipt for canning fruit. We are unable to say with what success she met.

OUR station agent, Mr. Dennis Ketcham, has sent in his resignation to the Chicago and West Mich. R'y. Mr. Ketcham has resided in our place for two years and we shall be very sorry to see him leave.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to make satisfactory settlement within 30 days from date, after that time I shall give all unsettled claims into the hands of a collector.

DICK R. MEERGA.
HOLLAND, Mich. 23-4f.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

Have received a new stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, ETC.,

consisting of—
Dress Goods, Table Linen,
Summer Shawls, Skirts,
and Gossameres.

A large assortment of
HOSIERY
WHITE GOODS,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
WHITE and
COLORED CORSETS,
BUTTONS,
SUMMER UNDERWEARE, PARASOLS, Etc.

Noby Straw Goods and Felt Hats.

A fresh stock of
Groceries
always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883.

**Now is the chance
for Farmers.**

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. Flieman

Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sell them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a

**Better wagon in every way,
and will not be undersold by anyone.**

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES
AND
Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR
BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON
WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 20-1

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,

dealers in—

**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS and
CROCKERY.**

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

NEW FRESH GOODS
of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

Crockery
is complete and we sell at bottom figures.

BUTTER and EGGS.
We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

CALL AND SEE US.
PETER STEKETEE & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883. 7-17.

**JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.**

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.

**Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash,
Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Brackets, etc. made and
furnished.**

Office and shop on River Street,
near the corner of Tenth Street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-4f

GEO. T. McCLURE,

—Dealer in—

Sewing Machines,

**Wheeler & Wilson, Singer,
and the White,**

King of all Sewing Machines and the best in the world.

Also agent for

Weber, Fischer, Decker & Son,

Pease, Krannach & Bach,

PIANOS

—And the—

Estey, Chase,

Tailor & Farlow,

ORGANS

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. T. McCLURE,
Cor. of Eleventh and River streets,
17-17 Holland, Mich

**AYER'S
Hair Vigor**

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 8, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGEUS FAIRBANKS, leader of the celebrated "Fairbank Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give all evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

**Jewelry. Watches,
DIAMONDS,**

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

I have engaged the services of Mr. N. H. Reynolds, of Chicago, an expert mechanic, who will do the repairing of watches, so that our work can be warranted.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883. 48-17

MILTON'S LAST POEM.

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten with God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted by my kind;
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak; yet dying,
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong,
Father supreme, to Thee.

Oh, merciful One!
When men are farthest, then Thou art most
near:
When men pass coldly by—my weakness shun—
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning toward me, and its holy light
Shines upon my lowly dwelling-place,
And there is no more night.

On bended knee
I recognize Thy purpose clearly shown;
My vision Thou hast dimmed that I might see
Thyself—Thyself alone.

I have naught to fear.
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here
Can come no evil thing.

TONY HARDCRABBLE'S WIFE.

How She Earned the Right to Have Her Own Way.

Tony Hardscrabble was carpenter, blacksmith, mender of tubs and barrels, and Jack-of-all-trades for the rural neighborhood in which he lived. His little shop in which he made horseshoes, shod the farmers' horses, sharpened plowshares, made tables, doors, desks, cupboards, bureaus, and occasionally coffins; in which he pounded away at wonderful pork and vinegar barrels, and tightened up dilapidated old tubs and casks; this little shop was situated at a point in the woods, where an old road crossed a new one, and was in itself a queer, patched-up new and old building. Tony owned no corner lots, but no one intruded upon him. His little house, the gray hewn logs, divided by seams of white plastering, seemed cozy and comfortable; and while the shop opened on the road, the house stood back among the trees. North, south, east and west were neighbors within a quarter or half-mile range, and the neighborhood was thickly settled. But no one saw the advantage of corner lots near Tony's shop, not even the speculators and wise men of the village three miles distant, and Tony was sole resident at the corners, where he had a garden patch that did not flourish and a family that increased rapidly. Tony had a fair skin where it showed above his elbows and below the collar band of his shirt (collar he disdained to wear), but his face had a dark, grimy look. He was strong without being stout, and was fond of displaying his strength and prowess. His face was that of a daring, resolute man, and his neighbors never took much comfort in looking at it. Tony was a handy man, and as the country people said, was not afraid of work. He never received much ready money, but he got his pay in shape of corn or flour or pork, or money in good time. The people who patronized him did not neighbor with him, however. They knew little about the family, but they inferred that Mrs. Hardscrabble had a hard time of it. She was a good-natured, round-faced woman, who was always busy indoors, and who seemed to take great comfort with her children, all of which was a mercy, the good old women of the neighborhood thought, as she had little comfort in her husband.

Tony's wife, in those days, did not make much of an impression in the neighborhood. People caught only glimpses of her, but they knew she was a comely woman. While other women of her age in the neighborhood were sallow and broken down, Mrs. Hardscrabble was fresh, plump and strong. The face was attractive, but had little character; and Tony's wife was classed among the simple-minded drudges, and was frequently referred to as a woman who thought the world and all of her children, but who had not an atom of spirit. And Tony was good to her. That was all people could say about Tony's wife.

Tony had never been seen at church. He had certain loose ways and independent notions that the people did not like. He considered that there was no harm in taking a mess of roasting ears from any man's cornfield whenever he wanted them. He thought the carrying off of some fine watermelons from some old farmer's carefully-guarded truck-patch was good sport. He would take a fine walnut rail from a fence whenever he needed seasoned walnut for frame-work in his shop. He shot game in and out of season, on Sunday as well as work-days. He had been accused of shooting fat, young hogs, and wringing the necks of other people's chickens, but only accused. He would take his boys and go on nutting expeditions on Sunday, and always had an abundant supply of wild grapes, berries, nuts, plums, etc. He was the freeborter as well as the Jack-of-all-trades of the neighborhood, and was considered a suspicious character.

So when it was announced that Squire Prim's house had been broken into and over \$1,000 in money taken, and that the smoke-house had been broken open the same night, and that the hams and shoulders taken had been found buried in the woods near Tony's house, no one was surprised. Tony was arrested, had a preliminary examination, was bound over to court, could not procure bail, and was sent to the county jail. His trial came off in due time, he was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for five years. People were agreed that he got what he deserved, but they were sorry for his wife. She was left with six children, and it was too bad. Many of the good women of the neighborhood could not find it in their hearts to help her, as she persisted in asserting her husband's innocence. She clung

to the man with what these practical women called a nonsensical, romantic affection, and they had no patience with her. Others honored her for her faith in her husband and for her affection, although they doubted not for a moment that Tony Hardscrabble was guilty as charged. The wife and her boys and girls kept close to their home, grieving as for a father and husband dead. After a few weeks Mrs. Hardscrabble was seen abroad, then at the county seat, and then, wonder of wonders—this woman, who had never been a mile from home since her marriage, went to the State capital. Few of the men would undertake such a journey. Tony's wife received the compliment of being a plucky woman. In due time a notice appeared in the county paper that an application would be made for the pardon of Tony Scrabble. This the people deliberately and emphatically frowned upon, and comparatively few signed the petition, although it was presented to every man in the neighborhood by Mrs. H. herself.

Everybody was now talking about Tony's wife. She was constantly going. There were hints that she or her lawyer had found new points of evidence. During the year she went to the Governor twelve times with her plea for pardon, and was met with refusal every time. And she persisted. She went out washing, went out in butchering time, worked even in the fields for money, and spent it in going to and from the State capital. People reasoned with her and tried to convince her that there was no hope; that all this effort was worse than useless. She rarely made any reply, except to protest that her husband was innocent, and she would never rest until she had proved that he was not guilty and until she had secured his release. The old ladies pronounced her crazy, but their grandmotherly old eyes were tender as they said it, and they thought it was a shame that such a man as Tony Hardscrabble should have such a fine woman for a wife. And while they praised the wife they abused the husband.

Mrs. Hardscrabble had been to the Governor's office eighteen times, carrying each time some new atom of evidence, some new suggestion from her lawyer, some fresh concession from the Judge or Prosecuting Attorney, an additional name from the jury before whom the case was tried. She haunted the Governor's office and the offices of the prison authorities. She always had a personal interview, and aroused sympathy even while her facts were considered unimportant. She went the nineteenth time with a sealed letter from the Prosecuting Attorney. She was received with the old smile at the Governor's office, but waited patiently for her interview with the Governor himself, who had almost declined to see her. Her letter produced astonishing results. The Prosecutor withdrew the charge. The real thief had been arrested, and had submitted statements in regard to the theft that showed that Tony Hardscrabble had not been concerned. The affidavits and other documents were inclosed with the formal recommendation for pardon by the Judge and Prosecutor. They joined heartily in praise of Mrs. Hardscrabble, and hoped the Governor, in view of the persistent efforts of the woman, and in view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, would waive all formalities, grant an immediate pardon, and allow the woman to take her husband home with her.

The proof of the man's innocence was so plain, the statements were so clear, that the Governor hesitated not to join in the plan to surprise the woman who had so worked for her husband's release. She was asked to wait a moment in the audience-room, and, sad and almost disheartened, she waited while glad news flew in the other room. When the Governor came to her, he held in his hand a parchment, and unbent to say:

"Mrs. Hardscrabble, the documents presented to-day establish your husband's innocence. I thought you might like to carry the pardon to him yourself. Here it is, and I only hope he is worthy of his wife."

The good woman's face trembled like her own baby's when about to cry. She dropped on her knees, caught the Governor's hand and covered it with kisses, as she had often, in her loneliness, kissed her baby. Then came an outpouring of thanks.

"Your husband is innocent. I do my simple duty. No thanks are due me."

"But I must thank some one." Then, clutching the pardon, she flew to the penitentiary. In less than an hour she was dragging her dazed and awe-struck husband through the Capitol corridors to the Governor's office, to present him to that officer.

Tony was overwhelmed by conflicting and tremendous emotions. He was free. His wife had done it. He knew that. She had held the pardon under his eyes, and he had taken her in his arms, and had given her the first genuine, full-meaning kiss of his life. He had always liked her and had always been kind to her, as he understood kindness. But he had never known her. She pulled him along as though he were a boy. She, who had never been a mile from home, knew the Governor. This, to Tony, with his prison experience before him, was a tremendous fact. What would happen?

The Governor took him by the hand. "Now, my man, I am glad this is as it is. And I am glad that you have such a wife. Try the world again, and let me hear from you."

That night Tony Hardscrabble's children clambered about him and awoke in him a hundred new sensations. He had never seen such a pretty baby, such sweet little girls, such well-formed healthy boys. And they were all his.

He would try the world again, and he laughed as he thought how he would astonish the people.

The shop was open the next morning, and Tony was at work. How his veins swelled over the motion of a free man! The story had been told and retold, and Tony was the hero of the hour. Everybody had something to say about his wife. She was clearly (judging from the evidence offered, which Tony accepted without question) the best woman in the neighborhood, and Tony was very proud of her.

For a few weeks affairs moved in the old way at Tony's. Then, one Sabbath, there was a departure. Tony and his wife and children went to church. This was their first appearance, and Tony was complimented. He declared they needn't make any fuss over him. He didn't care anything for church, but his wife did. She had remained at home a good many years to please him, and now he was attending church to please her. He was a hard case himself, but he wanted his children to be like their mother, and he guessed they would be anyhow. But he was going help her now: And then Tony would drop his voice:

"Just think of it! She made nineteen trips to get me out of that scrape, and spent \$95, all of which money she scraped together herself. By jinks, I get to thinking about it sometimes when I am at work, and I pound a horseshoe all to flinders before I know what I am doing. She's a wonderful woman, sir, and she's my wife. She can run the boat to suit herself now, sir."

Tony meant what he said. His wife's individuality was the controlling one at the corners. In time there was carpet on the floors, and then, wonder of wonders to Tony! a common but pretty pattern of paper on the walls. Tony became Jack-of-all-trades to his wife. "Couldn't he make picture frames, brackets and other ornamental and useful articles for the house?" Of course he could, and he took great delight in it. He couldn't sit down and tell his wife, in words, how much he was surprised at her better self, nor how grateful he felt, nor how much he loved her, but he could work it out, and all his spare time was devoted to doing things that he imagined she wanted done. He was simple and awkward in springing his surprises on her, or in discovering what she desired, but the very simplicity of his action made his acts the more pleasant and touching to his wife.

Tony became proud of his house. He would shoe a horse with the old skill and carefulness as to details, and would talk as much while doing it, but now all the talk was about his own home; and when the work was done he would maneuver to have his customer go in and look around, as he expressed it; would take him in to show him a new flour-barrel he had made, or a new rat-trap, when all the time he meant to show him the paper on the walls, the carpet on the floors, and the general features of his cosy little home. He was always inviting people to dinner now, too. He made a childish parade of his wife and her accomplishments. This became a habit with him, and, unconsciously, people encouraged him in it.

Tony was no longer a freeborter, and made no more raids on Sunday. He "hooked" no more roasting-ears or watermelons. He carried off no more rails, and was never accused of shooting other people's chickens or hogs.

As the improvements at the house assumed decided shape, improvements were inaugurated at the shop. The rambling old building was straightened up and brightened up, the fences were made new, the garden flourished in proper season, and an air of comfort pervaded Tony's corners.

Tony went to church regularly, and always took the whole family; and at church he made much of little things. He devoted more attention to keeping his children quiet than to the sermon. The children always had their pennies to put into the contribution-box, and the day the baby accomplished the feat of dropping a 5-cent coin in the box without grabbing for the other coins already in, was an hour of triumph for Tony. There was something pathetic about these little oddities that appealed to all the tenderness there was in people's hearts.

In time Tony would have been indignant had any one asserted that he was not a member of the church. He wasn't clear in his mind as to when he "joined," but new customs had crept into his home, new thoughts into his mind, and new sentiments into his heart. People said there was a great change of heart, and as Tony was proud of the evidences of such a change, the people were probably right. The movement, with Tony, was steadily progressive. He groped blindly at first, but in time the resolution of the man and his versatility of talent showed in good works.

He was now spoken of as Mr. Hardscrabble, and he neighbored with all the people. He didn't get above his work, but he took his work up to a higher plane. Mothers never objected now to their sons lounging about Tony's shop. The boys liked to be with Tony, and even the men were glad when circumstances made it necessary to go to the shop.

The great change in Tony's life was at first attributed to the reformatory influence of prison discipline. But, in good time, people saw with clearer eyes. He commenced living a better life, not so much as a matter of conviction as to please his wife. Under this influence his convictions were reached and the man was aroused. He liked the better life and clung to it. The people now understood that the instrument used to work the great change in Tony Hardscrabble was his wife, and they speak tenderly of her, remembering

what she was and what she is.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Children of a Journalist's Brain.

The so-called "Aztec Children," once exhibited by Barnum, were first brought to this country by a Spaniard, who had purchased them from a tribe of wandering Indians in Honduras. He arrived with them in New Orleans, early in 1856. At that time the New Orleans *Picayune* had on its editorial staff Mr. James E. Otis. The enterprising Spaniard requested Mr. Otis to write up a notice of the two curious children. Mr. Otis spun off over one-half a column, in which he reviewed the history of the Aztec tribe of Mexico, described minutely the appearance of the children, and concluded his article by declaring that they were the sole survivors of the once-powerful Aztec race.

The children were named the Aztec children and no one save their owner and Mr. Otis knew the true story of their lives. Immense success met them wherever they were exhibited, and all over the country the now famous children were objects of daily discussion.

At the Royal Academy, Berlin, a long and hot discussion was held as to whether the children were genuine Aztecs, and two eminent professors from the academy were sent to Mexico to trace the origin of the Aztec tribe. By some means the two professors managed to find Mr. Otis, and about four years after the story was written this latter gentleman was surprised by a visit from the professors, who explained the object of their call. Mr. Otis, after a quiet laugh, confessed the joke, to the disgust of the two searchers for truth. The professors were astounded, but started immediately for the academy at Berlin, where the hoax was explained, and American journalism, and journalists were roundly denounced. The Aztec children continued to draw large crowds, however, and probably few persons to-day are cognizant of their real history.—*New York World.*

Buying a War Turkey with Advertising Bills.

My adopted State used to send us a horse medicine called the Mexican mustang liniment. Around each bottle of the liniment there was an advertising card printed in the form and similitude of a \$50 bank bill. These bills were exceedingly like the confederate money in color, while in finish and general make-up they were actually superior to that agile and somewhat gymnastic currency.

One day, as they were opening a box of liniment, an Irishman, Patrick Sullivan by name, whose patriotism was mostly of the foraging and larcenous order, asked for "them Mexican shkin plasters" and got them. Shortly after this, as were passing a farmer's house, I saw a fine, large turkey sitting on the sill of the window that had once let the blessed sunlight into that farmer's parlor. Many were the wistful looks cast toward that national bird as he sat there, solitary and alone, excepting the farmer's daughter, who seemed to be the turkey's guardian angel.

Now, we were out of turkey just then. Beside, I felt, deep down in my heart of hearts, that some patriot would steal that turkey before morning. That it was, I suppose, combined with my strong natural liking for guardian angels of that particular age and sex, that led me to resolve to buy the bird.

Calling up Pat, I gave him a \$5 greenback and told him to buy the bird. Pat returned very shortly with the bird and the bill.

"How is this?" I demanded. "Did I not tell you to buy that turkey." "And, be gorra!" he replied, "didn't I buy it; but the girl would not take greenbacks, sor. She wanted Confederate money, and, be gorra! I gave her one of those Mexican shkin plasters and got the bird and \$45 in greenbacks."—*Muldoon Maj. H. A., in Philadelphia Times.*

Clocks of Strange Device.

Among the quaint old treasures of strong and stately Bolton Castle, there was "a very fair clock, with the motion of the sun and moon, and other conclusions." What these last may be, is not stated.

In the grand old French mansion, "painfully secluded and lonely," Mary Stuart was for a time "a queenly prisoner-guest;" and "it is suggestively considered that many of the long and weary hours of her exile were counted out" upon the dial of this "odd, yet comely time-piece."

Account is given "of so brave a gift," sent early in the thirteenth century to Frederick II. by the Sultan of Egypt; this wonderful "horologium resembled a celestial globe, in which sun, moon, and planets moved; being impelled by weights and wheels, they pointed out the hour—day and night."

A hundred years later, was a time-piece, ranking, for cunning workmanship, above all others then known in Europe, "showing various astronomical phenomena."—*Good Cheer.*

Brown paper is very useful in household decoration. Pretty screens of coarse grocer's papers, painted in oils, are often used. An old wooden mantel-piece may be covered with this coarse paper and painted roughly, but most effectively, with pink and white fox-gloves and leaves or with red poppies. Paper can be only a temporary decoration, but in country villages occasions often arrive—such as impromptu festivities, church socials and weddings—when a speedy-decoration is most valuable.

For ordinary woodwork use whitening to rub the dirt off, and ammonia.

PITH AND POINT.

A MAN of probity—The surgeon. The donkey never suffers from softening of the brain.

AN organ-grinder is not the architect of his own four-tunes.

It is at the quilting "bee" where you hear the stinging remark.

PICTURES of fancy are to be found in a frame of mind.—*The Drummer.*

A MELLOW drummer—A well-soaked tipster.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

SOME men's vas always like der key-hole on der'back of a clock. They vas behint time.—*Carl Pretzel.*

A MAN paid his dentist \$6 for pulling out only two of his teeth, and on his way home he met a friend and got on the wrong side of an argument with him, and he kindly knocked out the balance of them for nothing.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

SEVERAL fashionable churches in Northern cities announced that they are closed for the season. Fashionable religion cannot stand hot weather. What it is going to do hereafter, in its unacclimated state, only heaven knows.—*Texas Siftings.*

HINT for liars about the weather: "I never remember anything like this season for dryness. Three months without any rain." "Bah! That's nothing. Now, in 1846, I remember, we didn't have a drop of rain for eighteen months."—*French.*

AS a matter of fact George Washington sat down in the boat and held on to the seat when he crossed the Delaware, but such a position would not make a striking tableau, and so the hero of the ferry passed into pictorial history standing.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A CAT has nine lives. But even that doesn't enable you to comprehend how you can hear her, or him, as the case may be, spit and squall and yell in fifteen different places on the four shed roofs and two fences at the same time. Alas! how weak a thing is science, after all!

PROF. HUXLEY holds that an acre of good fishing ground will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will produce in a year. Huxley evidently never tried catching fish himself. If he had he would know that one fish to each square mile of water is about the average nowadays.

TWO PHILADELPHIA lawyers got into a street fight. Each swore if he had a pistol he'd kill the other. At once a dozen were offered to each by spectators. When they found how anxious the populace was to get rid of each they swore friendship, and vowed to live forever, to spite the town.

LADY—"But, Professor, how came you to offend Mrs. Smith?" Professor—"Ah, I'll tell you. Mme. Smit she come to me and she say I do want my daughter to sing so high as Mees Brown, and she fly in one rage and say as dere is nosing low in her fa-mily, ven I say Mees Smit she haf a low voice."

"No AUNT," said young Folkestone, "I don't get on well at all with Clara. And, by the way, there's one thing I don't like. I'm afraid she puts chalk on her face." "Oh, that's nothing," replied Aunt Goodwin, laughing, "A nice soldier you would make, now, wouldn't you? If you can't face powder, George, how can you expect ever to get into an engagement?"

TOURISTS and other victims of dyspepsia, take the advice of an old tar and never go to sea, but buy a guide-book, stay at home and commit enough of its beautiful 30 cents a line puffs of bed-ridden hotels, and regale your friends with it upon their return from some sequestered spot with their amiable country relations.—*Chicago Cheek.*

IN AND OUT OF OFFICE.

"Oh, listen to the water-wheel through all the live long day; Your salary will stop about the time you lose your pay. The fellow at the ladder's top, to him all glory goes. And the fellow at the bottom is the fellow no one knows. No good are all the 'had beens,' for in country and in town, Nobody cares how high you have been, when once you have come down. When once you have been President, and are President no more. You may run a farm, or teach a school, or keep a country store. No one will ask about you, you never will be missed. The mill will only grind for you, while you supply the grist."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

HE was on his knees before her, and with a voice tremulous with passion he said: "Nothing shall separate us evermore, my darling! For your sake I will beard the lion in his den—I will face death on the battle-field! I will skim the seas! I will endure all hardships, all suffering, all misery!" He paused and looked eagerly at her, with his whole soul quivering in his eyes. "Will you do all this for the sake of my love?" said she, gazing earnestly at him. "Yes, yes—a thousand times yes!" "And if we get married" (here she blushed slightly) "will you get up first and light the fire?" With a shriek of despair he fled.

If infants' bands knit of Saxony yarn are knit with the old-time "garter stitch," and then when of the desired length are sewed together, they will not shrink when washed, or at least will not be so likely to shrink much. Be careful to make a very flat seam where the ends are joined.

CURTAINS are draped much higher than they used to be. It is no longer considered essential that they shall meet low down, but it is good form to tie them back so that one may look out of the window, or so that a small table may be placed close to the window.

A MONTANA Chinaman bought a Piegan wife for two sacks of musty flour. Her pappoose was thrown in.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Horrible Sufferings of the Cattle on the Plains.

The reported losses of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. of cattle brand during winter storms is thankfully received by the Eastern owners. It does not represent a large loss of money. I do not believe that there has ever been a herd of cattle wintered on the plains, where no provision was made for food for them, that did not lose much more than the reported loss. I speak of stock cattle, not of bands of picked steers, and I would not believe the reports if all the cruel men who insure cattle on the range lying between the Rio Grande and Saskatchewan rivers swore to them. I have known entire herds to be lost. Of one herd of 1,000 heaves, not a single animal survived the winter of 1871 and 1872 in Kansas. No herd that I knew of lost less than 33 per centum, and the majority of stockmen lost over 76 per centum during that cold winter. In the spring of 1880 I saw thousands of dead cattle and sheep lying on the banks of the Arkansas river. The number of cattle lost during the winter of 1880 was enormous; and the suffering of the cattle that preceded that loss, what of that?

No man of sensibility could possibly enjoy money earned by the sufferings of dumb animals committed to his care. Ownership of cattle implies more than the pocketing of the profits of a herd. It implies, imperatively implies, protective care of the animals.

I have seen cattle during cold spells, when the life-sustaining water was ice-bound, gather around their accustomed watering-places and moan for a drink. Some of these thirsty cattle, that were too weak to search for running water, would stupidly stand around the frozen pools until they fell and died from inflammation of the stomach. I have opened some of these cattle, and in all cases found the contents of their stomachs highly inflamed. The sufferings these poor creatures endured before death relieved them must have been frightful. They were crazy with pain. As long as they had sufficient strength to stand they attacked every man who ventured near them.

I have seen cows so weak that they staggered as they walked, give birth to calves in the most sheltered spots they could in their weak condition find. After the exhaustion of labor they arose and lovingly licked their offspring dry. This act performed they braced themselves and coaxed the calf to nurse. Then, lying down, reaction occurred. The first flush of maternity had passed, and they were unable to again rise. The starving calves bleated pitifully around their dying mothers. In answer to the calls of their young, the dams repeatedly endeavored to arise. They were so weak that when they were partially up they pitched forward on their heads. They struggled and struggled until their chins and fore-knees were skinned. They died trying to perform their duty. The brutes who live in log cabins that stand by the banks of creeks that flow through the plains did not perform theirs. They regret the loss of money that represented the value of the cow. That was all.

Is it a matter of surprise that cowboys are cruel and brutal? It is but a step from cruelty to dumb animals to murderous brutality toward unresisting, because surprised, men.

I think I hear it exclaimed that gentlemen who are noted for their humanity engage in breeding cattle on the plains. Do they? A man who deliberately abuses cattle; who buys a brand with avowed intention of allowing a portion to starve, because it is cheaper to lose some than to feed all; who for the sake of a pecuniary gain premeditates a murderous act of cruelty toward unresisting animals, may have the manner and speech of a gentleman, but a humane gentleman he is not.—Frank Wilkinson.

No Time Should be Lost

When the first twinges of rheumatism are felt. An effective means of counteracting it is presented in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, avouched on competent medical authority, to be a reliable specific for this disease. It eliminates from the system, through its depurating action upon the blood, acid impurities, to the presence of which eminent medical authors refer the pain and inflammation which attend this atrocious malady. As obstinacy, no less than grievous pain, is a characteristic of rheumatism, the preventive named should be used at the outset to check its further growth. Besides purifying the circulation, it helps to enrich it by assisting digestion. The medicine is also used with signal benefit for liver complaint, constipation, debility, nervous ailments and kidney troubles. By renewing depleted strength, and establishing regularity in the more important bodily organs, it tends to fortify the constitution, especially against those forms of disease which the debilitated are most prone to incur.

A Question of Temperature.

I heard, not long ago, a distinguished physician remark at a commencement lecture: "Accustom yourself—by degrees if you must—to a temperature of 68 deg. Fahr., and, depend upon it, you will live the longer and enjoy life the more."

It would have been amusing, had it not been proof of the evil decried by the speaker, to see the smile of incredulity, the shrug of protest, the shiver of dismay with which the cultivated audience met the earnest appeal for lower temperature in our winter homes. It is time that others than physicians and teachers of physiology gave attention to this matter, it being undoubtedly the scapegoat upon which many evils, now borne by less guilty causes, should be laid. After being accustomed to and requiring a temperature of 72 deg. or 74 deg., I am now equally comfortable in that of 68 deg., with increased general health.—The Continent.

SALT liberally sprinkled over a carpet before sweeping will absorb the dust and dirt, and bring out the colors as fresh as new.

TORNADOES.

Scientifically Accounted for, and Some Remote Causes that Produce Painful Results Explained.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York Society for the Promotion of Science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit.

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:

This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator in San Francisco—the clerk of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The President makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidney or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pains in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago, I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show so aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired, and yet I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill-health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

A woman standing at the front door with a rolling-pin in her hand is a spectacle. An overdone husband endeavoring to pass her makes a pair of spectacles.—Carl Prezel.

Venor's Predictions.

Venor's predictions so far have been wonderfully correct. He says 1883 will be remembered as a year of great mortality. German Hop Bitters should be used by everybody. Sold by druggists.

To live without a purpose is to lead a restless, unhappy life.

WARRENTON, N. C.—Rev. J. E. C. Barham, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It is a complete restorative, tonic and appetizer."

The trade dollar is an orphan; it has lost its par.

A good medicinal tonic with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Blood-Poisoning—An Alarming Discovery.

Half the people are suffering and may die from this fatal complaint. Diseases of the kidneys and liver are the principal causes. As a cure we can only recommend German Hop Bitters.—Journal of Health.

Sold by all druggists.

INSURANCE hath charms to move the savage breast.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—One good result of the hard times is an article in proprietary medicine which gives to every purchaser a full equivalent for his money. The rule of this class of medicines is from 10 to 25 doses for \$1, the best only reaching 40. Messrs. Hood & Co. take a new departure, and in Hood's Sarsaparilla they give 100 doses for \$1. These facts deserve the consideration of the sick, also the well, for they are able to be sick.

FLUSH times—when the young man proposes.

ESSEX COUNTY, VA.—Mr. James R. Micon, clerk, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters and found it valuable for the purposes which it claims."

A RELIC hunter—A fellow endeavoring to catch a widow.

A MAN suffering from debility and loss of appetite took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained ten pounds and got well.

THE music of the rooster is not composed of crow-bars.

Personal—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot Elevator; all appointments first-class. H. W. HOTT, Proprietor.

SKINNY MEN—"Well-Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence. \$1.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS,"—15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

ALL our lady friends will be delighted to hear that L. L. Cragin & Co., 1168 4th st., Phila., are giving first-class Piano Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, gratis. (No advertising on it.) Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

"BUCHU-PALMA,"—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. \$1.

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

"ROUGH ON RATS"—Clears out rats, mice, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks, 15c.

IN DYSPEPSIA

There is a sensation of faintness, with distress in the stomach, and soreness across the pit of the organ, originating in the pressure of the half-digested food. Recovery is slow, but is much forwarded by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sharpens the appetite.

Invigoration.

My wife became so debilitated that she weighed but 110 pounds. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla her health is better. She now weighs 130 pounds.—S. WOODBURY, 105 Summer street, Boston.

Malaria.

I have been suffering most of the winter with malaria and blood poison; my physician helped me in a measure, but nothing permanent. I was urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has wholly eradicated the disease.—Mrs. F. A. LINCOLN, Chicago, Ill.

Constipation.

Mr. GEORGE K. RUSSELL, proprietor of an extensive paper-mill at Bellows Falls, Vt., says he has found Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy he ever used for constipation—the business man's most serious affliction—and he would on no account be without it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been handling Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs for the past year, and I have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me one gross by Saturday's steamer."

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the Stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver.

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly destroys worms and removes all secretions.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address BRINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Consumers' Remedy by mail for 25c. JOHN MCALVIN, formerly Tax Collector, Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 50 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AN OPEN SECRET AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating tints of complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

TELEGRAPHIC MATTER.

Our latest correspondence, May 16, 1883, brings to us the narrative of HENRY B. INGRAM, the General Superintendent of the District Messenger Co., of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Ingram says: "For many months I had been sorely troubled with a weak and tired feeling across the loins, almost invariably accompanied with a headache. I had noticed also that at stated periods following these pains my urine would be highly colored, and leave a heavy brick-colored sediment when allowed to stand in the vessel. I could not work, and I was discouraged to an alarming degree. Nothing helped me. I was prescribed for by some of the best physicians in New York city, where I was located at that time, but derived no benefit or relief. When almost ready to give up in despair an acquaintance said to me, 'I want you to try Hunt's Remedy.' I did so, and hardly twenty-four hours had elapsed before I obtained relief, and in three weeks' time all the aforesaid ailments had disappeared, and I improved steadily, and was infused with new life, so that I could resume my business again, which is one that subjects me to strains of all kinds, which are likely to affect the kidneys, namely: Erecting telegraph and telephone lines. Hunt's Remedy now occupies the most honored place in my cabinet of medicines. I would not be without it, and I cheerfully and heartily recommend it to all who are troubled with diseases of the liver, kidney or urinary organs. It never fails to cure."

38 CENTRE STREET.

TOWN CLERK FORTY-TWO YEARS. The following is from Mr. ORSWELL GAGER, the well-known and respected Town Clerk of Norwich, Conn. Mr. Gager is 59 years old, and has held this position of trust for 42 years, and his word is as good as his bond. On May 3, 1883, he writes as follows: "For years I have suffered with disease of the kidneys and bladder, and have no hesitation in recommending Hunt's Remedy as a specific for these complaints. It has not only been the means of relieving me of terrible pain, but has cured a number of my acquaintances. To-day I am performing the duties of the office of Town Clerk, which I have held for forty-two years, which I could not be able to do were I not in a fair state of health owing to the use of Hunt's Remedy."

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sprains AND Bruises, Burns AND Scalds, Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$3 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

Sure Cure of Eczema or Itch in 24 hours. Free to poor. Send Dr. Kautz, 204 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

OLIVET COLLEGE, OLIVET, MICHIGAN. Order Catalogue.

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. Five schools. Send for circulars, etc., to D. S. Stephens, Pres.

OH! write a postal to 142 Fulton Street N. Y., for circular of Ashley Electric Flashes.

Young Men learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

Callicate For Business at the Oldest and Best Commercial College. Circulars free. Address C. BAYLIS, Danbury, Ia.

PATENTS NO PATENT NO PAY. R. S. & A. F. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full Instructions and Hand-book on Patents sent free.

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Widows, Parents or Children. Any disease, wound or injury entitles. Bounty, Back Pay, Increase of Pension, or Discharge Procured. Horse claims paid. New Laws. A. W. MORGAN & CO., Pension Attorneys, P. O. Box, 720, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 128 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—We have had placed in our hands for sale an engine and boiler (10 H. P.) and line shafting suitable for a printing-office. Also one FORTSATH FOLDER, all in good condition. Will be sold very cheap. Can be seen in Milwaukee. CRAMER, ARENS & CRAMER.

ENGINE & BOILER FOR SALE! An eight-horse power engine with upright boiler, all in first-class condition. Will be sold very cheap. This engine and boiler have been in use only four months, and can be had at a bargain. The boiler is covered with asbestos covering, and engine perfect in every particular. Address GEO. F. REELEY, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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HOME ITEMS.

"All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can Get Hop Bitters that never—Fail."

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine on earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters.—Ed. Oswego Sun.

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!

—At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto.

—The best periodical for ladies to take monthly and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters.

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely use of hop Bitters will keep a whole family in robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

—That indigestion or stomach gas at night, preventing rest and sleep, will disappear by using hop bitters.

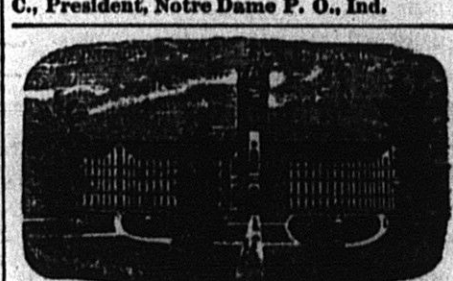
—Paralytic, nervous, tremulous old ladies are made perfectly quiet and sprightly by using hop bitters.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. The 40th collegiate year will open Tuesday, Sept. 4. The spacious and elegant buildings have, during the past year, accommodated nearly 500 resident students. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Classics, Mathematics, Law, Science and Music.

A thorough commercial course is also a feature of the institution. Special advantages will, during the coming year, be placed within the reach of those desiring to study.

LAW. THE MINIM Department for boys under thirteen is separate. Catalogues giving full particulars will be sent free on application to Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. R. C. President, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. (One mile West from Notre Dame University.) School of Art and Design.

Conservatory of Music. Conducted by Sisters of the Holy Cross. The Academic Course is thorough in the Preparatory, Senior and Classical Grades. Music Department, on the plan of the best Conservatories of Europe, is under charge of a complete corps of teachers. It comprises a large Music Hall and 38 separate rooms for instruments. Studio modeled on the great Art Schools of Europe. Drawing and Painting from life and the antique. Building commodious; ample accommodations for 20 pupils. For full particulars apply for catalogue to the Superior St. Mary's, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

PISO'S CURE FOR SORES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 50 per cent.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

For the Holland City News:

The Blessing of the Lord, it Maketh Rich.

What a charm there is in the word rich. There is not an other word in our whole vocabulary that can so move all classes, grades and ages as this. Even the child says to himself "When I am a man I'll be rich like such a one, I'll have a carriage and horses and lots of good things." The young man takes his imagination to devise a plan by which he may speedily possess himself of great wealth. Even those who have great possessions are looking forward to a time when they will have greatly increased their stores. Few realize that it is the blessing of the Lord that maketh rich. The riches that come from that source are the only ones that give real satisfaction. The only ones that are not put into a bag with holes." The city of Omaha is placing into her treasury ninety thousand dollars a year. The result of high license. "What a sum!" You might say, "how our little city might be embellished by such an acquisition," you may at the moment almost envy her, But: "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich. "Will the blessing of the Lord follow the money put into that treasury. Ninety saloons each paying the high license of \$1,000 a year are pouring into its treasury this enormous sum. Is Omaha enriched with this constant influx of money? Nearly all the saloonists pay quarterly, making the quarterly flow of wealth into the treasurer of the state to amount to nearly \$22,500. Is not that enough to enrich the town? We again repeat the saying of Solomon, "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich." Do you say, Is there not a blessing in receiving this enormous sum quarterly." "Can not the city be embellished with it, the Library increased, streets illuminated by night, cooling fountains be made to throw their sparkling jets heavenward, purifying and refreshing the air?"

M. L. V. O.

(To be Continued.)

Any one who has a taste for the beautiful will be more than delighted with the choice illustrations which appear in the August number of *Brainard's Illustrated Musical World*. Portraits of the lamented young singer, Litta, and Mathew Arbuckle the great cornetist deceased. A superb and correct likeness of Madame Julia Rivington also graces the pages. The usual miscellany and interesting articles on musical topics, correspondence, news, reports of teachers' associations, etc., will be enjoyed by all. We notice that charming new song, "The Spider and the Fly," and a choice English ballad. A fine piece for piano and violin, and two good piano solos make up the instrumental portion. Price 15 cents single copy; \$1.50 per year. S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, Chicago, Ill.

A Great Discovery.

That is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at Heber Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

In an article on dialects in the *New York Graphic*, this illustration of the Southern use of the English language is given: "How far is it to Richmond?" asked a man in blue, during the late War, of an uncle who sat sunning himself by the wayside. "I tink, massa," said the uncle, "it's about two gits and a go-by," and when the question was subsequently asked of a white man with more or less blue blood in him he said grandly, squirting some results of chewed tobacco out of his cadaverous countenance, "Bewawd, sah, I ain't no jography, but I expect, sah, it's a couple o'gits."

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by Heber Walsh.

Special Township Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a special Township meeting of the Electors of the Township of Holland, will be held at the Townhouse, in said Township, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1893, at which meeting the question to raise by taxation upon the taxable property of the Township of Holland for the year 1893, the sum of Seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge over Black River, on the Section line Road between Sections 26 and 35, T. 5 N. of R. 15 W. Near the residence of F. Van Slooten. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.

ISAAC MARSHALL, Township Clerk.
Dated at Holland, Aug. 3d, 1893.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Kremers & Bangs,

Specialties

Pure Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BRUSHES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED, LARD, CASTOR,

MACHINE OILS, ETC.,

PARIS GREEN,

warranted strictly pure.

We are sole agents for the famous

"Tansil's Punch" Cigar.

WINES & LIQUORS

for Medicinal use.

Physician's prescriptions and family recipes accurately prepared.

KREMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 26th, '93 16-17.

CLOSING OUT SALE !!

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

I desire to change my business and will sell my entire stock at greatly reduced prices.

My stock of goods consists of a full line of

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., ETC.

I also desire to sell the following Real Estate: Six hundred and thirty-nine acres of timbered land seven miles north of this city, twenty acres of improved land on the south side of sixteenth street, three houses and lots, a saw mill, and three lots in this city, and an improved farm of 165½ acres three miles west of the city, on the road to Macatawa Park. Call and see me and obtain good bargains.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Apr. 6th, '93.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for six years, and hearing of the success of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is very much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Feb. 23, '92.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, as some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

NEURALGIA CURED.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., March 12, '93.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

GENTS—Since November, 1888 I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have no known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have felt no pain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE.

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL.

ORANGE, MASS.

AND ATLANTA, GA.

Meyers, Brouwer & Co.

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & COFFINS

HOLLAND, MICH.

D. & M. R. R. Lands.

By the provisions of an act of the late session of the legislature, all persons holding title by deed or contract to any of the D. & M. R. R. lands, so-called, from either Bowes, Gould or Griswold, upon making certain proof, will be entitled to a patent from the state for such lands.

Persons having perfected their title under the act of 1891 and paid up back taxes, may recover part of such taxes from the state.

Special attention will be given to the settlement of all such claims on reasonable terms.

Communications either in person or by letter promptly attended to.

G. VAN SCHULLEN.

Holland, Michigan.

Dated, June 22, 1892.

H. WYKHUYSEN,



Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, etc., etc.

I keep a full line of Spectacles, which are the best in the market.

Prompt attention given to repairing.

No trouble to show goods.

Watches and Clocks

sold below Grand Rapids prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, 1892.

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

AND

DRY GOODS STORE

OF

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries, —always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

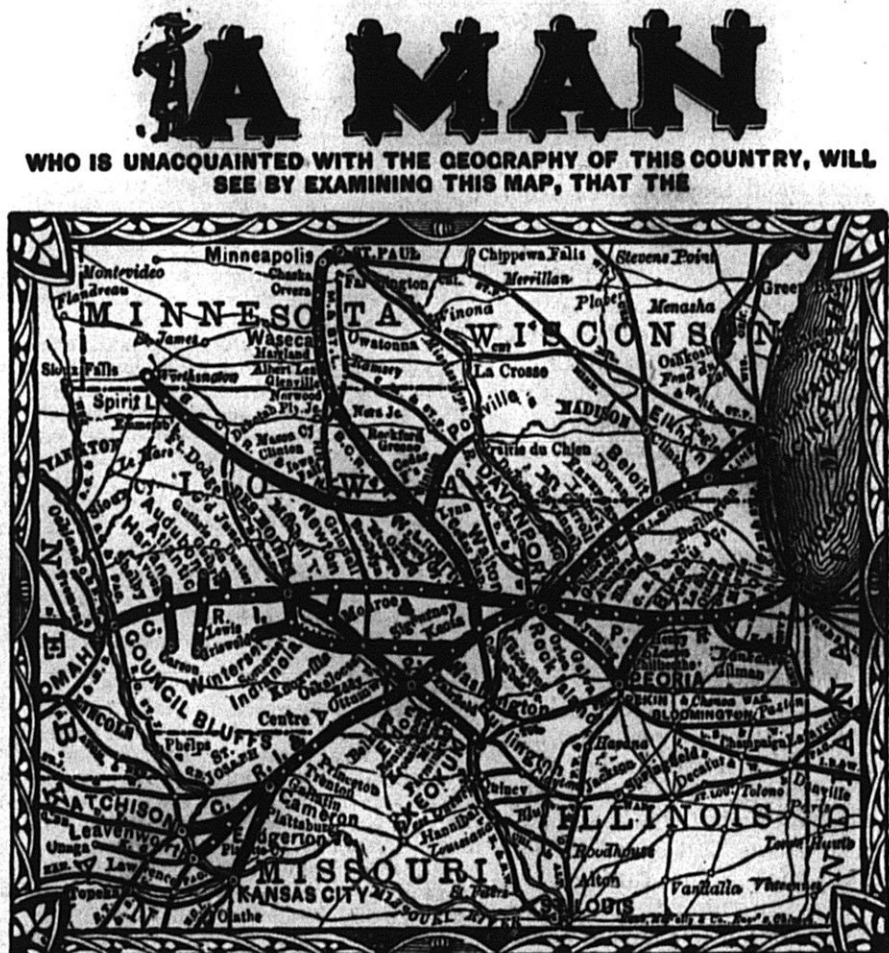
Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 19th, 1890.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Okaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Callatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate.

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED AND ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT MORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

For more detailed information, see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Manager, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l T'k't & Pass'r Ag't, CHICAGO.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1892, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

\$72

A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

H. BOONE, Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.
HOLLAND, July 28th, 1892.

WISDOM

people are always on the lookout for changes to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.